The New-York Times.

VOL. XI.... NO. 3160. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Highly Important News from Missouri.

Junction of the Armies of McCulloch and Price.

The Rebel Force Estimated at Sixty Thousand.

Another Great Battle Expected at Wilson's Creek.

THE REMOVAL OF GEN. FREMONT.

His Return to St. Louis with his Body-Guard and Staff.

Gen. Halleck or Gen. Buel to Succeed Him.

More Rebel Batteries on the Lower Potomac.

No More News from the Great Expedition.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 6.

THE POSITION IN MISSOURI.

The Administration does not credit the report of an impending battle at Springfield, Mo., as all previous dispatches rom Gen. FREMONT'S camp represented PRICE to be fully sixty miles distant, and in rapid retreat.

Gen. HALLECK or Gen. D. C. BUEL will be assigned to the command of the Western Department by order of Gen. FREMONT.

GOV. GAMBLE'S MISSION SUCCESSFUL.

Gov. GAMBLE, of Missouri, has accomplished the object of his mission. The President has authorized the organization of the militia of that State, to be employed in the defence of the State against invasion, and the suppression of rebellion within its limits. The number of troops to be raised is not specified, but they are to be mustered into the State service, and be armed, equipped, clothed, subsisted, transported and paid by the Government. Gov. GAMBLE stipulates that there shall be but one Major-General of the militia, and to secure unity of action, the General commanding the Department of the West becomes also the Major-General of the State Militia, by the appointment of Gov. GAMBLE to the position. As many Brigadier-Generals are to be appointed as there are brigades of four regiments each, and the staff officers shall not be paid more than the [illegible] service, whatever be their rank under the State law. As the money to be disbursed in this service is the money of the United States, United States staff officers are to be assigned to make the expenditures, or, if United States officers cannot be spared from the regular service to perform the duties, Gov. GAMBLE will appoint from the State Militia such officers as the the President shall designate.

FINDING OF THE COURT OF INQUIRY IN COL. MILES' CASE.

The Court of Inquiry in the case of Col. MILES has made its report. About fifty-eight witnesses were examined, and their evidence presents the most extraordinary conflict of testimony. Twenty-eight swear positively that they saw Col. MILES on the day of the battle of Bull Run, and that he was drunk. About twenty swear just as positively that they saw him within the hours alleged, and he was not drunk. After weighing the testimony, the Court gave the following decision:

First—That Col. J. B. RICHARDSON was justified in applying the term drunkenness to Col. D. S. MILES' condition about 7 o'clock, P. M., on the 21st of July last.

Second—That the evidence is clear that Col. MILES had been ill several days before July 21 last; was ill on that day; that the Surgeon had prescribed medicines for him on the day of the battle; had prescribed for him small quantities of brandy. The Court, however, considers his illness as a very slight extenuation of the guilt attached to his condition about 7 P. M. on July 21 last.

Opinion—The Court is of opinion that evidence cannot now be found sufficient to convict Col. MILES of drunkenness before a Court-martial, and a Court-martial cannot be convened for this trial without great inconvenience to the service, and recommends that no further proceedings be had.

The proceedings were laid before the Major-General commanding, and approved to-day.

RUNNING THE POTOMAC BLOCKADE.

The steam ferry-boat *Stepping Stones*, recently purchased by the Government in New-York, ran the blockade of the Potomac River, last night, and was not fired upon by the rebel batteries. The *Stepping Stones* is similar in construction to the rebel steamer *George Page*, and is about the same size. Drawing from three to three and a half feet of water only, she was enabled to hug the Maryland shore in passing the batteries. The *Stepping Stones* passed a pungy, also bound up. The *Stepping Stones* brought hither six contrabands, who were picked up by the tug *Bailey* in the Lower Potomac. They had escaped from the Virginia shore in a dugout, and it is evident, from their statements, that they had planned their escape long since.

MORE CONTRABANDS.

The *Island Belle* had fourteen contrabands on board at Cedar Point, and about fifty were sent to Old Point a short time since from the flotilla. The fugitives represent that there is great suffering in the Rappahannock region of Virginia, for want of food, clothing, shoes, etc.

NEW REBEL BATTERIES.

There is a new rebel battery at Aquia Creek, a few hundred yards north of the old one. Two shells were fired from it yesterday, apparently to try the range only, as no vessels were near.

There are indications at Mathias Point that the rebels are at work there, possibly in the way of intrenching.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S BODY GUARD.

Capt. BARKER, of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Body Guard, has been promoted to be a Major, and authorized to increase his command to a squadron. An election took place yesterday, when Lieut. SHEARS and Orderly D. C. BROWN were elected Captains, and Second Lieut. G. S. PHELPS and Sergeant E. A. WEBSTER elected First Lieutenants. The command has been increased to the standard, viz.: 200 men, and is in fine military condition.

M'CLELLAN AND HIS GENERALS TAKEN.

Yesterday morning, Gen. MCCLELLAN, accompanied by Gens. MCDOWELL, ANDREW PORTER, FITZ JOHN PORTER, HEINTZELMAN, FRANKLIN, MCCALL, SMITH, CASEY, BLENKER and BUELL, while going down Pennsylvania-avenue, were drawn into an ambush by Gen. BRADY, commanding the Photographical Engineers, where he opened upon them with one of his camera columbiads, and took the whole party at once. It is believed that they will never be taken in any other way.

GEN. SCOTT'S STAFF.

Gen. SCOTT'S late Staff have been thus provided for:

Col. COLLUM to be attached to Gen. HALLECK'S Staff, with the rank of Brigadier-General.

Col. VAN RENSSELAER to be Inspector-General, in place of Col. SCOTT, lately retired.

Col. HAMILTON has been invited to a position on Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Staff. He has a prior invitation from Major-Gen. BUTLER. He has not yet determined which he will accept, but it is probable he will determine in favor of the position tendered him by Gen. MCCLELLAN.

Major WRIGHT will join his regiment, and enter upon active service in the field.

GEN. SCOTT'S PASSES HONORED.

Gen. MCCLELLAN has issued an order that the passes given by Gen. SCOTT shall be honored hereafter until further orders, the same as before his resignation.

ARRIVAL OF MAJOR-GEN. HAVELOCK.

Major-Gen. HAVELOCK, of the British Army, arrived in the city this morning. He comes to offer his services to the Government during the war. Gen. HAVELOCK is a brother of Sir HENRY HAVELOCK, who so distinguished himself in putting down the Sepoy rebellion. He secured his promotion to a Major-Generalship by his service in India.

THE MARYLAND ELECTION.

Intelligence from Maryland states that as far as heard from the election passed off quietly. A dispatch from Gen. DIX announces that an Inspector of election in Baltimore refused to take the oath of allegiance prescribed, and he was at once put under arrest, and the Secessionists in disgust had practically withdrawn their ticket from the field.

THE REBELS AT WORK IN NORTHERN MEXICO.

I understand on reliable authority that many Southerners, who have been residents of California, are availing themselves of the line of steamers, recently established between San Francisco and the ports of Guaymas and Mazatlan, to emigrate to that section of Mexico. No less than one hundred Southern families, it is said, have left California for the Mexican States of Sonora and Sinaloa, where they propose to locate, and foster the interests of the Southern Confederacy. It is also stated that Gen. SHIELDS is actively at work in Mazatlan as the agent of JEFF. DAVIS, under the pretence of an Irish emigration scheme. We doubt this statement with regard to Gen. SHIELDS, but it may be true, and that the Confederates are at work in that quarter and on the borders of Arizona there is abundant evidence. Our Government should look to this matter. As yet, I believe it has received no attention at the hands of the Administration. The European coalition against Mexico may bring up complications in that quarter not now anticipated.

THE SECESSIONISTS IN ALEXANDRIA.

Provost-Marshal GRIFFITH, of Alexandria, received this afternoon information that the Secessionists of Alexandria were secretly holding an election for member of the rebel Congress. Measures were taken to spot the polling places.

LIQUOR SHOPS CLOSED.

The various liquor shops and other houses frequented by soldiers in Alexandria, were summarily closed to-day by order of Col. MCLEAN.

ANOTHER OF THE LEE FAMILY ARRESTED.

Another State prisoner, named WILLIAM LEE, the third of that family now in custody, was placed in charge of Provost-Marshal GRIFFITH this afternoon. He was taken at his house, about eleven miles from Alexandria, near Pohick Church, under suspicion of being a spy, and of affording aid and comfort to the enemy, in various ways. He was given an opportunity to shake hands with his brother, with whom he was confined. He is the sixth State prisoner now held by the Government at Alexandria.

THE LATE DECISIONS BY THE PROVOST COURT.

There is still a possibility that the Administration will sustain the Provost Court in protecting the rights of Northern merchants. There is no truth whatever in the statement that the Government has interfered with the decisions of the Provost-Judge FREESE, of Alexandria, further than to order a temporary cessation of all proceedings. The War Department was apprised to-day of the misapprehension of the facts, viz.: Confusing the action of the Provost-Marshal with that of the Provost-Judge, which led to the order of the War Department staying proceedings in these civil cases. To-day, therefore, Judge FREESE has received authority to retain possession of the property of MEADE and MERGE, and other effects of rebel debtors to Northern merchants, until further orders.

THE PENSACOLA, ETC.

The steam frigate *Pensacola* and the brig *Perry* are still lying off Alexandria.

GEN. WOOL NOT RESIGNED.

The President has no knowledge of the resignation of Gen. WOOL, as reported by a New-York journal.

COL. BAKER'S BODY.

Col. BAKER'S remains will be forwarded by the War Department to-morrow, to Philadelphia, where they will lie in state during Friday. On Saturday morning they will be conveyed to New-York, and on their arrival will be escorted to the City Hall. On Monday they will leave on the steamer for California, and will be accompanied by Mr. C. C. DREW, of Oregon.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE RAILROAD CONVENTION.

The Railroad Convention adjourned to-day. All the companies between Washington and New-York were represented, and also the War and Post-office Departments, the former by Mr. CANFIELD, and the latter by Mr. MCCLELLAN, Second Assistant Postmaster General. The following schedule has been agreed upon: From Washington, 6 and 11 o'clock, A. M., and 3:10 and 5 P. M., all of which are to be through lines to New-York. From Philadelphia to Washington 3:30, 8:15 and 11:35 A. M. and 11 P. M.—all immediately connecting with Baltimore, the 8:15 A. M. excepted. From New-York to Washington 7 A. M., and 6 and 11 P. M. The latter, however, is not fully decided upon, but is to be arranged in Philadelphia. The 11 P. M. train from New-York and the 5 P. M. from Washington are to make the time in ten hours—all other through trains in eleven hours.

TWO REBEL PRISONERS ESCAPED.

About seven o'clock last evening, two prisoners at the old Capital prison made their escape. One was REDMON BURKE, an Irishman by birth, and an Aid of Col. STEWART, of the Virginia Cavalry. He is a man of near fifty years of age, a resident of Harper's Ferry, where, for many years, he had a contract for furnishing the Government with cut stone. He was taken prisoner by our troops on the occasion of one of the reconnoissances made by Gen. SMITH to Lewinsville. He refused to take the oath of allegiance, and was put in prison. The other escaped prisoner was a man named J. OWENS BERRY, a resident of Georgetown, and a Lieutenant in the rebel army. He was taken at Edwards' Ferry. It is supposed that they made their escape through the complicity of the two sentinels, who have since been taken into custody.

COL. LAMON'S BRIGADE.

Col. WARD H. LAMON, United States Marshal for the District, returned to the city last evening. He has completed the organization of his brigade, which was begun with a regiment of loyal Virginians from Berkely County. The remainder of the brigade is composed of a Maryland, an Illinois and a Pennsylvania regiment.

SECRETARY CHASE BACK AGAIN.

Secretary CHASE returned last night, and was at his post to-day.

REVIEW POSTPONED.

A review of Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER'S Division, which was to have taken place to-day, was postponed on account of the weather.

An inspection of Gen. BLENKER'S Division is announced for to-morrow.

MORE OF THE BALL'S BLUFF VICTIMS.

More bodies of the killed and drowned of Ball's Bluff, have been recovered, yesterday and to-day.

HIGH PRICE OF WOOD.

Oak wood is now selling in the city at $10 per cord.

FEMALE REBELS RELEASED.

To-day Mrs. and Miss POSEY, of Maryland, were released from female prison. They each took the prescribed oath of allegiance.

BARON VON HERMANN.

Baron VON HERMANN, of Prussia, has been appointed an Aid to Gen. WOOL.

COLD WEATHER.

The weather to-day is cold and cheerless, with occasional showers of rain.

THE CASE OF COL. KERRIGAN.

The Government has obtained trustworthy evidence abundantly sufficient to cashier Col. KERRIGAN, and moral evidence sufficient to convict him of treason.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE FLEET—ITS DANGER—FLOYD'S PROBABLE DEFEAT AND CAPTURE—THE CASE OF MAJ.-GEN. FREMONT.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday Night, Nov. 5, 1861.

The absorbing subjects here at the present writing are the ascertained safety of the naval expedition, the possible capture of JOHN B. FLOYD and his rebel army in Western Virginia, and the removal of Gen. FREMONT from the command of the Western Military Department. The interest excited is about in the order of my mention of them.

It is only since we have been assured of the escape of the fleet from the perils of the recent storm that we fully appreciate the hazard of the expedition. It was an immense armada, floating fully 25,000 lives, carrying horses, guns, ammunition and stores, the value of which is enormous. The vessels were worth millions besides. But, what is more, the fleet bore "Cæsar and his fortunes." The loss of such an expedition, if the material of it and the men had sunk beneath the pitiless waves, would well-nigh have broken the heart and the hope of our Government. And such a fate was by no means impossible. Many of the vessels were light, and unfit to ride a very rough sea. All were crowded with men or animals to such an extent as to make the handling of them difficult in boisterous weather. The coast is a dangerous one at best: the fleet sailed in the season of storms, and every harbor on the line of the journey was not only inhospitable, but hostile. If we have fully escaped the perils of the sea, and succeeded in landing our troops, without worse mishap than a sharp fight with a coast guard, then is the Union cause blessed beyond what our hearts were lately prepared to be grateful for.

The conviction now is general that our fleet will enter Port Royal, and that Beaufort, South Carolina, is the place we will, if possible, first occupy. It is a point about midway between Charleston and Savannah, and each of those rebel cities will be threatened by the force we may throw in. Perhaps each, in its turn, will be attended to. It is fitting that South Carolina should feel the tread of an invading army, and the country will applaud the selection made of a landing-place for our expedition.

It is not to be expected that the force we have sen South will attempt offensive operations immediately. They will fortify and prepare a base from which formidable invasions may be made. It would not be at all surprising if, before February, Gen. MCCLELLAN should be found marching through the heart of the Southern Confederacy, at the head of 100,000 men, with *Charleston* as the seat of his operations. Gen. BANKS can protect Washington, guard the Potomac, and, at the proper moment, advance upon Richmond. Allow me to say here, that Gen. BANKS is not in the position that his great abilities deserve. He is, by the luck of war, I hope not by design, kept on the edge of all great movements. He is not brought into them. It may be that the prescriptive habits of the old *régime* shut out Gen. BANKS from the National war councils. But Gen. MCCLELLAN can remedy past wrongs. If he is the Napoleon we hope he is, he will not be slow to appreciate and to put into foremost service a man who will unquestionably prove one of the first Captains of the age. Does not heroic Massachusetts demand rightfully a proper field for her most distinguished General? It certainly does not require both Gen. BANKS and Gen. STONE to guard the Upper Potomac ferries. Gen. BANKS can take care of Washington and Manassas, and let Gen. MCCLELLAN sweep down into the Cotton States. Or Gen. BANKS will undertake the latter service and let Gen. MCCLELLAN pursue his chosen road to Richmond.

It is probable that FLOYD has been captured, with his entire army, in Western Virginia. If so, the world will have renewed faith in the retributions of this life. Nothing could be more fit and instructive than that JOHN B. FLOYD, whose perfidy and perjury armed this rebellion, should be brought here, bound and branded by his country's hate, a prisoner in the scene of his official infamy. If we take his army, too, we shall be able to procure the release of all the Union prisoners who are now suffering in Southern jails.

The confidence of the Government in FLOYD'S defeat and capture is very much heightened by the fact that Gen. BENHAM is pushing to his rear, to cut off his retreat. It was to Gen. BENHAM'S military dispositions and energy, in a great measure, that the country is indebted for the capture of Col. PEGRAM and the rout of Gen. GARNETT'S army from the Cheat Mountain fastnesses early in the Western Virginia campaign. He is a dangerous man to be on the track of an F. F. rebel General. The President has the highest opinion of Gen. BENHAM'S military worth, and will be gratified to have an opportunity of complimenting him on the capture of FLOYD by conferring on him the rank of *Major-General*.

The removal of Gen. FREMONT is generally justified here. In fact, he has no apologists or defenders, within my knowledge, in Washington. The reason is, no doubt, that the evidences of his unfitness for command have naturally so accumulated here—the headquarters of the army—that no defence of him is possible. The amazement here is that the President so long delayed the act of removal after his judgment was fully convinced, and that he allows FREMONT'S newspaper organs in the West to insult the Government by the most incendiary and mutinous language, threatening to proclaim Mr. J. C. FREMONT a "Dictator," to overturn what little of constitutional liberty we have left.

Gen. FREMONT'S friends in the West were quite jubilant, a week or so since, over the defeat of the rebels at Fredericktown, by the commands of Cols. PLUMMER and CARLIN, and Major SCHOFIELD, of Col. F. P. BLAIR'S Regiment of Artillery. Col. FREMONT caused the bulletin of that victory to be read at the head of his army; and his organs pointed to the decisive victory as evidence of FREMONT'S capacity to drive the rebels from his department. It is proper to be known, therefore, that the Fredericktown battle was fought in spite of Gen. FREMONT'S orders. Gen. CURTIS, at St. Louis, on learning that the bridge on the Iron Mountain Railroad was burned, and that Ironton was threatened by several thousand rebels under JEFF. THOMPSON, sent down reinforcements to help guard the road and protect Ironton. Major SCHOFIELD'S battery and men so effective in the Fredericktown fight were a part of these reinforcements. Gen. CURTIS reported the presence of the enemy near Fredericktown, and what he had done, to Gen. FREMONT, whereupon Gen. FREMONT, then near Tipton, sent back the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, Oct. 21, 1861.

To Brig.-Gen. Curtis:

Order all the troops that you have sent on the Iron Mountain road *back to Benton Barracks. The whole affair has been grossly exaggerated.* Col. CARLIN should have kept the road open without any additional force. By order of Maj.-Gen. FREMONT.

C. MCKEEVER, A. A. G.

But Gen. CURTIS knew the danger was not "exaggerated." He sent back a dispatch expostulating with Gen. FREMONT, only to have his order reaffirmed more positively. But by this means time was passed, and on the 22d the battle was fought and won! It was one of the most brilliant and valuable achievements of the war—worthy of the days of LYON—fought in spite of FREMONT'S exertions to withdraw the men, in which case Ironton and its immense Government stores might have shared the fate of Lexington.

Unquestionably there has been in the country an active sympathy with Maj.-Gen. FREMONT. This sympathy has grown out of the impression that the opposition to him was personal altogether. It was alleged, and by many believed, that Col. F. P. BLAIR (or, in newspaper parlance, "the BLAIRS") had been disappointed in regard to getting contracts, and hence had originated all the outcry against FREMONT. It is proper to say that this representation is wholly false and unjust. *No single instance has ever been given of a denial by Gen. Fremont of any favor to Col. Blair.* It is notorious that Col. BLAIR has never trafficked in contracts or Government patronage, for himself or his friends. Those who have known him for twelve years, as the writer of this letter has, know that he is unusually free even from suspicion on this score.

It may aid the loyal and well-meaning citizens of the country who still have confidence in President LINCOLN'S honesty and justice, and who desire to form a proper judgment in the premises, for me to say that I heard the President declare to-day, in the most explicit and emphatic manner, that all that Col. FRANK BLAIR had ever done or said in FREMONT'S case might be thrown out of consideration utterly, and the conclusion would not be changed. Col. BLAIR'S charges against FREMONT were so small a part of the real and just complaints against him—what BLAIR had said had been so overwhelmingly corroborated from other sources—that BLAIR'S whole testimony might be dropped and not missed from the case. M.

NEWS FROM THE GREAT FLEET.

RETURN OF THE FLORIDA.

From the Philadelphia Press, Nov. 6.

The side-wheel steamer *Florida*, which sailed with the great Expedition last week, from Fortress Monroe, returned to the Navy-yard shortly before noon yesterday, in a disabled condition.

On the 2d inst., when off Cape Fear, the storm, whose disastrous effects, we have already chronicled, burst upon her, and, in the immense strain to which her machinery was consequently subjected, a crank-rod of one of her engines gave way. Being unable to reach the Washington Navy-yard, she was compelled to come to this port for repairs. The damage done is not serious, except in so far as it delays the vessel several days. It was fully inspected yesterday afternoon by Chief-Engineer Danby, of the Navy-yard, who states that it can be remedied by Friday next.

When the *Florida* sailed from Hampton Roads she held the fourth position in the flotilla, being preceded by the *Curlew*, formerly a Philadelphia ferry-boat, and followed by the *Georgia*. She maintained this position until Wednesday evening, when, owing to the heavy sea and her deranged machinery, she fell astern and finally was obliged to turn back and put into Philadelphia for repairs. Her officers and men report that several of the minor transports were unable to cope with the strong southeast gale and the heavy waves. Three of the vessels were out of sight in the offing on Thursday, and one, the *Belvidere*, seemed totally disabled. This vessel has since returned to Fortress Monroe. The officers of the *Florida* report that the big war-ships of the flotilla kept steadily and closely together. The storm continued without intermission from Wednesday to Friday, at which time it had much abated. During the dark nights the drums on the ships were heard beating tumultuously, even when the lights of the ship were lost in the sea-fog. Signals were given from the *Wabash*, hourly, and returned by the other vessels, and below Cape Fear, when the *Florida* turned about, the squadron was going gaily southeastward, being within 80 miles of Georgetown Entrance, at the mouth of Winyaw Bay, and about 100 miles from Charleston harbor. Bull's Bay, Charleston, and Port Royal entrance, be it remembered, are in the same direction, and we, therefore, know nothing positively beyond our telegraphic advices as to the destination of the fleet. The officers and crew lament that they were unable to go southward in convoy, and take part in the achievements of the expedition.

The *Florida* is one of the recent additions to the navy. She is of 1,261 tons burden, and was built in New-York, in 1851. She is rated as a first-class vessel. The following are her officers: Commander, J. R. Goldsborough; Clerk, L. Pennington; Lieutenant, Q. W. Scott; Masters, Josiah Stone, B. B. Mayly; J. W. Balch, Chas. Baker, B. B. Wise, Thomas S. Hamson; Surgeons, J. S. Cohn, John S. Smith; James A. Sharffe, George Bennelt, George Mason, George G. Smith; Gunner, J. D. Fletcher.

The *Florida* was stationed near the head of the fleet, immediately behind the *Curlew*, of this city. She appears to have been the only vessel that suffered materially by the storm. The transports and steam tugs were tossed about, and, at times, were so far separated as to be out of sight of one another.

When the *Florida's* mishap occurred she was over two leagues distant from the shore. The other vessels continued directly on their course, and seemed to be making for Bull's Bay.

The *Florida* will sail to rejoin the expedition on Saturday next.

ANOTHER EXPEDITION FROM ANNAPOLIS.

Correspondence of the Maryland News Sheet.

ANNAPOLIS, Tuesday, Nov. 5, 1861.

Troops are concentrating here, in order to sail South as soon as the steamers which composed the Federal fleet shall return from South Carolina. There are already some eleven thousand troops congregated here. Their desination is said to be Charleston harbor, below the fortifications, whence they will march against that city. The Government propeller *Thomas Swann*, from New-York, is aground on Sandy Point.

MOVEMENTS OF SECRETARY CAMERON, &c.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Nov. 6.

Secretary CAMERON and Gov. MORGAN visited Watervliet Arsenal to-day. They arrived shortly after the accident, of which they were previously unaware, and exhibited much sympathy towards the sufferers.

Rev. Father MOORE, Pastor of St. Mary's Church, Rochester, has been authorized by Gov. MORGAN to raise an Irish Brigade in Western New-York, to which he will be assigned as Chaplain. Father MOORE is well known in Western New-York, and has already the promise of a large number of men.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Advance of the Rebels to the Wilson's Cre Battle-Ground.

Gen. Fremont's Removal—Feeling in the Army.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Saturday, Nov. 2.

A special dispatch to the St. Louis *Republican* says:

"Reliable information has been received here from different sources that Gen. PRICE was at Cassville on Thursday last, with 25,000 men, and that Ben. MCCULLOCH was ten miles this side of that place, with 10,000 more, with the intention of marching on Springfield, and offering battle on the old Wilson's Creek grounds. MCCULLOCH was expecting ten thousand additional troops from Arkansas. Large numbers of the residents of Green, Jasper and other adjoining counties recently joined Gen. PRICE'S army, and many of our officers think that the rebel force now numbers nearly 60,000 men. Gen. FREMONT has been up nearly the whole of the past five nights, making the most perfect arrangements for a battle, and the confidence of the army in him was never so great as at the present time. Gens. LANE and STURGIS have arrived, and Gens. POPE and MCKINSTRY are hourly expected.

LATER—Sunday, Nov. 3.—Gen. FREMONT and Staff left here for St. Louis this morning. He is accompanied by his body guard, and will reach St. Louis on Wednesday."

REBEL MOVEMENTS—A BATTLE IMMINENT.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Sunday, Nov. 3.

Gen. FREMONT has been induced to delay his departure until the arrival of Gen. HUNTER, who is expected this evening. Gen. POPE arrived this morning. Efforts are making by the friends of Gen. FREMONT to induce him to remain with the army, even in a subordinate capacity. Many of his staff officers are anxious to stay until after a battle, and Colonels LOVEJOY, of Illinois, and STARKS and HUDSON, of Indiana, will do so whether the General does or not.

The enemy are reported moving north from Cassville, and Gen. MCKINSTRY is just about to start with a considerable body of cavalry and artillery to make a reconnoissance in force.

LATER—Nov. 4.—The efforts to induce Gen. FREMONT to remain with the army, to act in the coming battle in a subordinate capacity to Gen. HUNTER, have failed.

Gen. HUNTER arrived during last night and Gen. FREMONT and most of his staff departed to-day.

Gen. HUNTER had an interview of an hour and a half's duration with Gen. FREMONT, this morning, in which the latter gave the former all his intelligence in reference to the position of the enemy, and laid before him the plan of battle decided upon by himself and the commanders of divisions, at their councils of war held last evening.

The reconnoissance determined on yesterday was postponed just on the eve of its departure, by order of Gen. FREMONT.

A scout who arrived last night reports the enemy moving slowly in this direction. MCCULLOCH has the advance post, and on Friday was ten miles this side of Cassville, so that by to-day they must be very near us.

A battle is imminent at any moment. The enemy greatly exceeds our force, but no fears are felt for the result. Our army is all here now, excepting Gen. HUNTER'S Division.

The body guard and HOLMAN'S sharpshooters were the only troops that left with Gen. FREMONT. Gen. ASBOTH accompanied the General, and acting Brig Gen. CARR has taken command of his division.

Cols. LOVEJOY, STARKS and HUDSON, late of Gen FREMONT'S Staff, who remain here to participate in any battle which may take place, have received appointments on Gen. HUNTER'S Staff.

[The above is a special dispatch to the St. Louis *Democrat.*]

GEN. FREMONT'S FAREWELL ORDER.

The following dispatch appeared in a portion of our edition yesterday morning:

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Sunday, Nov. 3.

Yesterday, small bodies of the enemy came within twelve miles of us, and news was received of the approach of their advance 2,800 strong. Preparations were being made to go out and attack them when Gen. FREMONT received an unconditional order from Washington, relieving him of his command Simultaneously came the newspapers announcing the fact. The intelligence spread like wildfire through the camps, and created indescribable indignation and excitement. Great numbers of officers signified their intention to resign at once, and many companies laid down their arms, declaring that they would fight under no one but Gen. FREMONT.

Gen. FREMONT spent much of the time expostulating with the officers and men, urging them by their patriotism and their personal regard for him not to abandon their posts. He also gave the following farewell order to the troops:

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Nov. 2, 1861.

SOLDIERS OF THE MISSISSIPPI ARMY: Agreeable to orders received this day I take leave of you. Although our army has been of sudden growth we have grown up together, and I have become familiar with the brave and generous spirits which you bring to the defence of your country, and which makes me anticipate for you a brilliant career. Continue as you have begun, and give to my successor the same cordial and enthusiastic support with which you have encouraged me. Emulate the splendid example which you have already before you, and let me remain as I am, proud of the noble army which I have thus far labored to bring together.

Soldiers, I regret to leave you. Most sincerely I thank you for the regard and confidence you have invariably shown me. I deeply regret that I shall not have the honor to lead you to the victory which you are just about to win, but I shall claim the right to share with you in the joy of every triumph, and trust always to be personally remembered by my companions in arms.

(Signed) JOHN C. FREMONT.

The feeling ran intensely high during the whole of last evening, and there were meetings almost everywhere.

The enemy are now encamped on the old Wilson Creek battle-ground.

A battle will undoubtedly occur ere long. Our troops will meet the enemy firmly, but they are disheartened and have lost their enthusiasm.

The body guard, who could not have been induced to remain, and who will now disband as the terms of their enlistment permit, accompany Gen. FREMONT, and also his entire Staff, including Gen. ASBOTH, Commander of the First Division. Gen. FREMONT will permit no demonstration from the troops on his departure.

COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE ACCOUNTS.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Nov. 6.

The members of the Commission to investigate the claims against the Government in the Western Military Department have all arrived. They will, probably, enter upon their duties immediately.

A rumor has gained much currency here to-day that the order for Gen. FREMONT'S removal has been suspended for the present by Gen. MCCLELLAN, with the President's sanction.

THE NEWS OF FREMONT'S REMOVAL.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Nov. 6.

The news of the removal of Gen. FREMONT is received with much regret, and seems to be the [illegible] ing topic.

AFFAIRS AT HATTERAS INLET.

GREAT SEVERITY OF THE GALE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Nov. 5.

The steamer *S. R. Spaulding* has just returned from Hatteras Inlet, bringing Col. HAWKINS, who proceeds to Washington in a special boat, upon business connected with his post.

The storm at Hatteras Inlet was very severe, and the recent high tides have completely overflown the space outside the forts, and as a new channel is forming between the forts, it is apprehended they may become untenable.

About a quarter of the much-needed clothing of the Twentieth Indiana Regiment had been landed from the *S. R. Spaulding* on Friday night, when the gale came on with tremendous severity, and it was washed away. Some other stores were also landed and lost.

Yesterday ten days' rations for the post were safely landed, but the *Spaulding* brings back the greater part of her cargo.

Five rebel steamers came near the Inlet yesterday, but retired after firing a couple of shots.

Lieut. W. H. DUNLAP, who returned from the fleet in the steamer *Belvidere*, also goes to Baltimore to look after the repairs to his vessel.

Two coal schooners, carrying fuel to the fleet, made Hatteras Inlet during the gale, and hoisted the signal of distress, but could not be reached by the vessels inside.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

DARNESTOWN, Tuesday, Nov. 4.

Several bodies of the victims of Ball's Bluff, floated down the Potomac yesterday and Saturday. Five of them beached on the Virginia shore, and the rebel pickets solicited the assistance of our pickets to cross the river and help bury them, which request report says, was concurred in. The former, in conversation, said that if Gen. STONE'S forces had pushed on to Leesburgh on Tuesday succeeding the bloody Monday, that the town would have fallen an easy prey, but had the attack been made 24 hours later they would have encountered 40,000 opponents.

The "white horseman" paid a visit to the picket stations opposite the Seneca yesterday. He was, as usual, elegantly mounted and equipped, and was followed by an escort of cavalry. Judging from observation and report, your correspondent believes him to be an engineer of rank in the rebel army.

The signal corps of this division is fast becoming an indispensable military auxiliary. Of its extent and usefulness it may perhaps be improper to speak fully at this time. Yesterday signals were discerned and read at this station to a distance of forty miles in an air line, so pure was the atmospheric medium.

Lieut. W. W. ROWLEY, of the Twenty-eighth New-York Volunteers, has been appointed Assistant Superintendent; and Lieut. F. R. SHATTUCK, of the Massachusetts Twelfth, Quartermaster of this division. Arrangements are now being made to extend the communication to a much greater extent.

Prominent Unionists in this county have conveyed intelligence to the proper authorities that "Peace" candidates or their friends have been promulgating the doctrine that, if they are elected, Maryland will escape the taxation and drafting of militia, contingent upon a vigorous prosecution of the war against rebellion. The sum of this teaching can only be construed into a proposed or ultimate resistance to the enactments of Congress, and rebellion to the Federal authorities. There is no danger that these *pseudo* disunionists will openly avow such doctrines at the polls in this or the adjacent northern counties on the day of election.

The muster rolls of this division having been completed and sent to Washington, officers and soldiers are anxiously awaiting the arrival of Paymasters with the reward of their labors and sufferings.

THE POLITICAL PRISONERS AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 6.

PARKER H. FRENCH has been sent to Fort Warren.

By orders from Washington the following political prisoners were discharged at Fort Warren this afternoon, after taking the oath of allegiance: Capt. H. L. SHIELDS, formerly of the United States Army, arrested Oct. 25; WM. GILCHRIST, arrested in Philadelphia, Sept. 25; WM. EAKINS, of Richmond, Va., arrested at Philadelphia, Aug. 26; PETER REILLY, of Charleston, S. C., arrested Sept. 23.

THE PRIVATEER SALLIE.

STATEMENT OF W. E. WELCH, LATE OF THE SCHOONER MARY ALICE.

Capt. LIBBY, formerly of the ship *Gondar*, of Charleston, and now of the privateer *Sallie*, is known to me as a man of desperate character and revengeful feelings. He it was who tampered with the rope that a man was about to be hung with in Charleston last Spring, and the consequence was the man was tortured to death. The criminal was formerly second officer with LIBBY, and having obtained an advantage over him, he took the above method of gaining revenge. When I was in Charleston Jail, recently, Capt. LIBBY called on me, and I asked him to assist me to get out. He replied I had no business to be there, and that I would be out next day, but the next day or Capt. LIBBY did not come. On the occasion of his tampering with the rope at the execution, he was shot by the Sheriff through the neck, which, when I saw him in Charleston, was not yet well. When last I saw him he was recruiting for the privateer *Beauregard*.

W. E. WELCH,
Late of schooner *Mary Alice*, U. S. N. Brigade.

THE FORTY-FIRST OHIO REGIMENT.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, Nov. 6.

The Forty-first Ohio Regiment left Camp Wood, Cleveland, this morning for Camp Dennison and Kentucky.

GOV. DENNISON TO GEN. MCCLELLAN.

On Saturday last, Gov. DENNISON, of Ohio, sent the following dispatch to Gen. MCCLELLAN:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 2, 1861.

Major-Gen. McClellan, Washington, D. C.:

I congratulate you and the country on your promotion to the command of the United States army. Ohio rejoices in the just appreciation of your merits by the President and his constitutional advisers.

WILLIAM DENNISON.

CAPT. SEMMES.

The New-York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes:

"Capt. SEMMES, late commander of the privateer *Sumter*, who escaped to Liverpool in the steamship *Edinburgh*, from this port, there is now every reason to believe *was in New-York a whole week previous to his departure*, and that he did not fail to employ the time in acting the part of a spy, making himself acquainted with everything that was going on in the Navy-yard and elsewhere, thus possessing himself of much valuable information to the rebels, which he may seek to have conveyed to them, by some means, from England. Americans in Liverpool write home by the *Persia* that the fellow was about to give a course of lectures there, narrating his experiences on the ocean, and advocating the cause of the C. S. A. The fellow, it is said, has the gift of the gab, and if anything can be gained for the rebel cause by downright hard lying, he will, no doubt, be able to accomplish wonderful things."

[For other Rebellion News see Second and Eighth Pages.]

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Public Opinion Forming Against the North—Work of the Southern Agents—Liverpool a Hot-bed of Secession—English Annoyance at the Late Visit of the King of Prussia to France, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 26, 1861.

I wish there were anything consoling or encouraging to write from this side of the water; but things remain in the same position in which they have stood for a long time. The position of this Government is firm. Without having any very deep acquaintance with its acts, I will yet venture to assert that it has never intentionally done us any wrong, nor has any wish now to wrong us. Our people must be now convinced of this, since there has been no sign whatever of the Southern Party here obtaining any control over the actions of the Government, in spite of Bull Run and the cotton famine. But how much longer can we expect this to last? If our opponents here manage to strike a few more blows like that dealt by the Bermuda on our blockade, no one can tell to what results the ever-increasing pressure on the Ministry may lead. That success has raised the opposition to the blockade to a courage and activity unknown before—and no wonder. Steadily and surely popular opinion is forming here against us; our allies are becoming silent, and our enemies more bitter. That this will lead to actual steps against us may not be true, but that it will encourage the Southern party here to make a strong effort against us, is certain, and for that effort the party is organizing rapidly. I have been as slow as any one to foresee difficulty or to croak, but we might as well look the danger in the face and be ready for it, since, supposing the present state of doubt to last till New-Year's Day, and the other side to gain strength in the same ratio as during the last three months, we have nothing good to look for in England or in Europe. Till that time, however, we are reasonably safe unless some great disaster occurs. In that case something will be sure to break, but what first I will not venture to guess. But even then England will be more reliable than France, for one is sure where she stands, at least.

Slowly and surely public opinion is forming against us in England, and everywhere else, I fear. The causes of this turn I mean to speak of in some future letter; the fact, however, is beyond dispute. The New-York Stock Exchange can, no doubt, tell better than I can, how many millions of American securities are being now thrown upon it from abroad, in consequence of the late rise in the American market; or how many more millions have gone the same way before. If I can judge from the talk among business men here, the sum can be no small one. It is mere mischief to try to bolster up our credit abroad or at home by overlooking this fact. Indeed, nothing has done us more harm here than the bare-faced exaggerations and misrepresentations of our Press. People have become so accustomed to the idea of disbelieving everything that is stated in the American papers that all confidence in us is destroyed; and how can we wonder at it, when we see daily accounts of "masterly movements" of regiments which turn out to have run away without firing a gun, and "glorious victories" which result in disastrous defeats? The truth is what is wanted, and here people are wandering in a wilderness of lies on both sides. The telegrams that we receive here merely add to this confusion, and this happens so regularly that one is forced to believe it intentional. Sometimes the Southern agents here invent telegraphic reports out of the whole cloth, and have them inserted in the papers. More often this is unnecessary, for the news is unfavorable enough to our side not to need doctoring. But so it goes on, and day by day our credit sinks lower and lower on this side the Atlantic.

Still, this, though mortifying and hard to bear, is not fatal. We can still afford to allow Gen. McCLELLAN three months or so more, to complete his arrangements, provided no serious disaster occurs, and it is very much better to let him take his time than to force him on prematurely. It is of very little consequence what way public opinion inclines here, provided that we carry the day in the end, and as I have said, the English Government is not likely to move for some time yet. So we shall continue to bear the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune, hoping only that some day some news will come to set our country up again.

The damage that the tariff has done us here is incalculable, for it has made every one engaged in the American trade an enemy; and an idea has been set afloat, which has deceived even our best allies, such as the *Daily News*, that this measure was passed by taking advantage of the absence of the Southern Congressmen. It is useless to try to correct these errors. So fast as one is exposed another springs up, and the best way is to let the old swarm alone. All England is firmly convinced that GARIBALDI had the offer of the command-in-chief of our armies, and that he refused it because he could not obtain the abolition of Slavery also. To what end contradict such a ridiculous story as this? Why care at all what the English think or believe? They despise us for our sensitiveness, and are only encouraged to advance still greater absurdities. Until we can learn to cut ourselves loose from all dependence on others, we are not fit to obtain success. Sympathy in England or elsewhere is to be won by the sword alone. Fear is the only bond by which a republic can hold Europe to it.

A paragraph is going the rounds of the daily papers, in the shape of an extract from a letter from Liverpool, complaining of the espionage to which the "suspects" in Liverpool are subjected. This is consoling and refreshing, and testifies to the fact that our authorities in England are active and vigilant. Liverpool is a hotbed of secession. It is from that city that the stores and arms have been sent through our blockade; it is there that large quantities of Southern property are deposited, and the manufacturing, and shipping, and banking interests are all in hot combination against the North. The conversation in Liverpool is as ultra Southern in tone as it is in Charleston or in New-Orleans. What the particular acts of espionage complained of may be I do not know, but, putting exaggerations aside, I rather suppose they will come down to two. One is the fact, no doubt undenied on our side, that the letters of some notorious sympathizers with rebellion have been opened in the New-York Post-office. The Southern side should be the last people in the world to complain of this, who for years have kept an irresponsible authority to watch the contents of the post. The other act of espionage is more to the purpose. The complaint is that "merchandise" has been watched; "boxes" sometimes even opened, and their contents examined *in transitu*; in short, a regular system carried out of tracing their property from its origin to its destination.

That this fact has been, thus far, kept in the dark on the loyal side, is a matter of praise, and even if it had come to my ears, I should not have mentioned it, for fear of disturbing the arrangements of our agents here. But, as I now hear it for the first time from the other side, I suppose I am free to draw my own inferences. What, then, did those "boxes" contain, that our spies should take so much trouble about them? Of course they must have contained arms. And what was the object of watching them? No doubt to learn where they were going to. Now, I confess that this very subject had puzzled me more than anything else before I heard of the sailing of the *Bermuda* and the *Fingal*, and it is a source of great congratulation to know that the same matter was the object of such thorough investigation on the part of our authorities as not only to solve the riddle, but in doing so to cause great annoyance to those double-dyed traitors at Liverpool. This is using their own weapons against themselves, and it is pleasant to find that they are cut. The only reason for regret is that our squadron did not profit by the information so gained, and capture the vessels which they must have known to be coming. If they did know it, and lost the opportunity, it is strange that we hear of no Court-martials or cashiering. This is not the way our navy once acted.

English news is very scarce. The Queen has returned from Balmoral to Windsor; so much is known to those who admire the Court-guide. The weather has been so delightful lately as to make the country and the sea-shore more attractive than ever, but the streets are becoming gradually busier, and though one still in the West End walks through miles of fashionable quarters where there is hardly a house not shut up, barred and bolted, with only a hermit-like female or two down in the silent areas to see that the burglars don't break in, still one can see every now and then the dismal signs of solitude disappear here and there. To us hard-workers, confined all the year to the grimy streets of the city, a Sunday at Brighton is still one of the things we like most, though of late every Sunday has been heavy and dark. This pleasure, however, is not likely to last much longer, for the Winter must come at last. We have had no frosts as yet, and overcoats and warm clothing have not been needed. Indeed, the fogs seem to be warm, at all events they are close and heavy, and act as a sort of blanket, a damp one, no doubt, but on the whole not a cold one. All pray that this mildness of the season may last, for there never was a Winter it was more needed than it seems likely to be in the one that is coming.

LONDON, Sunday, Oct. 20, 1861.

The English have enough to look after apart from our affairs. The late interview of the King of Prussia with the French Emperor has annoyed them very much indeed, for they have always relied on having a firm friend in Prussia and a sure check on NAPOLEON'S ambition. If Lord PALMERSTON'S policy had not been absurdly irritating towards Prussia they would have kept that friendship still, but because an Englishman was quarrelsome and was turned out of a Prussian railway car and was arrested and fined, they must needs take a tone so arrogant and domineering towards the Prussian Government that, for a time, it was very doubtful whether diplomatic relations would not be broken off and the Prussian Minister leave London. So the King of Prussia goes to Compeigne, and the *Times* is as virulent against him as it is against the United States. Then there is also the State of Poland, Hungary and Italy, threatening a war all round, and of course all the derangement of trade that would result. Besides this, there is a very uncomfortable state of things in France and the prospect of another drain of specie to America, and famine in Ireland and Scotland. The matter of grain and breadstuffs is making another complication of trade together with the cotton supply, and the prospect for the next Winter is black enough. The late freshet in Egypt is said to have destroyed half the grain and cotton there, so that while the price of breadstuffs is certain to rise largely, and of course to put Europe largely in debt to America, the cotton which ought to pay the debt, at least partially, is cut off in every direction. I assure you, great alarm is felt here, and well there may be, for the prospect of a financial crisis, short crops, and paralyzed industry in a country like this, is not to be looked on with indifference.

But the King of Prussia has now taken a step that must prevent any American or liberal Englishman from sympathizing with him. In crowning himself, he has taken the opportunity to reassert the old dogma of God's Grace, and the feeling against him, among all liberals here, is very violent, nor is it likely to be much less so in liberal Germany. But the reaction against liberalism is now strong everywhere, and this sin of the new King of Prussia against common sense, will go unpunished for a long time time yet. In England, however, it is only fair to acknowledge that even the Tories are slow to maintain this exploded old dogma of kingcraft.

Capt. JERVIS has distinguished himself here by an exhibition of statesmanship rather more absurd than even his Tory friends usually are guilty of. It is but seldom that any man of prominence ventures to advocate a war with the United States, but Capt. JERVIS is not afraid. His speech is quoted in the papers, and severely cut up by some of them; nor do I mention it, except that I suppose him to be an enrolled member of that new party which is stretching its meshes out from Liverpool on every side, and whose organization is to have for its watch-word, the end of our blockade. As yet no man of weight has taken that side. Mr. Gregory is the best of their adherents, and there is no reason to deny that he is a gentleman of ability, and not without ambition. As to his motive for becoming the champion of the Slave power, I presume that it lies no deeper than a certain ambition to distinguish himself in the lists of Parliamentary gladiators; and as few persons are likely to rival him on this side, he will be the more conspicuous. Notoriety he is sure to win, whether his side stands or falls, and notoriety in politics is a very high trump card.

Again we hear from the *Warrior*. She has thus far proved a success, and the *Times* seems to be a little eager to find some convenient fight for her to go into, and to try her hand. Within a year or two England will have a fleet of these enormous iron vessels, and there seems to be no reason why they will not be able to defy all the ordinary river and harbor defences, at least so far as to run past them without essential damage. The *Warrior* might walk up the Hudson or the Mississippi without paying the least regard to the few shot or shell that might be fired at her as she passed. Her grand trial trip is now to be made, and we shall before long know all that we can well know of her until she is tried in battle.

Tracts for the Troops.

A crowded public meeting was held by the American Tract Society, on Sabbath evening, Nov. 3, in Dr. RICE'S (late Dr. ALEXANDER'S) Church, Fifth-avenue and Nineteenth-street, New-York, with special reference to supplying the army and navy with religious reading. It was stated by the Secretary that the Society had published 1,000 sets of the "Soldier's Camp Library," and 700 sets of the "Soldier's Pocket Library," comprising 42,500 volumes, nearly all of which were in the hands of the soldiers, or on board ships-of-war.

Besides these libraries, the army and navy have been supplied with other books, tracts, handbills and periodicals, to the amount of about 5,000,000 pages, making the whole amount supplied to them by the Society nearly 14,000,000 pages, at an expense of $9,000, which is double the amount contributed by the churches for this purpose. The demand for additional supplies was incessant. But means were wanting. One man sent to the pulpit a subscription of $250. Other offerings have been sent to the Treasurer, at No. 150 Nassau-street, and we are sure that the appeal was not lost upon the large and attentive audience.

Able and interesting addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. E. HARMSTEAD, Chaplain of the Fourth New-Jersey Regiment; Rev. Dr. WESTON, of the Oliver-street Baptist Church; Rev. Mr. GANSE, of the Reformed Dutch Church, and Rev. Prof. HITCHCOCK, of the Theological Seminary, New-York.

Rev. Dr. WILLIAM ADAMS presided, and Dr. RICE opened the meeting with prayer.

THE CASE OF GEN. FREMONT.

Letter to Adjutant-General Thomas.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 1, 1861.

To Adj.-Gen. Lorenzo Thomas:

SIR: I have carefully read your important report to the Secretary of War on the charges against the military administration of Major-Gen. FREMONT, and I think it would be of use, both to yourself and to the service, to demonstrate to you that your report produces the conviction that you have been made the innocent victim of something like *a conspiracy*, which exists in Missouri, with ramifications extending even to the National capital, for the overthrow of that energetic commander. I shall draw all my proofs of this suggestion from your own carefully worded report, so that neither the authenticity of my facts nor the soundness of my conclusions can possibly be disputed.

1. Gen. CURTIS informed you that he had ready access to the Major-General, and that *the General attended to all the business he submitted to him.* But Gen. CURTIS added, "Gen. FREMONT never consulted him (CURTIS) on military affairs, nor informed him of his plans." "He considered him to be unequal to the command of the army in Missouri."

We have here good proof that Gen. FREMONT attends to the important business submitted to him, and that he possesses such a knowledge of *the human character that he would not take into his confidence and give his plans to one who might betray them to the War Department, to go thence directly through the newspapers to the enemy.*

Does this show unfitness or fitness for a high command? You are a public officer, and doubtless a good judge.

2. You visited the hospital. "It was filled with patients, mostly doing well. Hospital in fine order, and a credit to the service."

3. Capt. TURNLEY, of St. Louis, objected to receiving certain mules, for what he considered good and sufficient reasons. But he was nevertheless ordered promptly to inspect and receive them.

This is a distinct charge. Yet, further on in your report, we find good cause for the Major-General's decision. He was about to move his great army, and mules and horses, accordingly, *must be had* to start it. This serves also to explain another passage in your report:

"When Gen. HUNTER received, at Jefferson City, orders to march to Tipton, he was directed to take forty-one wagons with him, when he had only forty mules, which fact had been duly reported at headquarters."

This and other similar facts clear up the whole matter. The Major-General bought mules as fast as he could get them in St. Louis, for which he was censured *here*—and sent them, as fast as he could get them off, to the West, where the army could not move in pursuit of PRICE just for want of them, and this was reported with censure to you *there*, by the officer who needed them for his march.

4. "Among the supplies sent by Gen. FREMONT to the army now in the field, may be enumerated 500 half-barrels, to carry water, where water is abundant, and 500 tons of ice."

This entire lot of half-barrels probably cost $250. Permit me to say, Mr. Adjutant-General, that the detractors of FREMONT who surrounded you and the honorable Secretary of War in St. Louis must have been hard pressed for substantial facts when they raked up this charge. If you will take a five minutes' walk any morning from your own office in the War Department, you will find these half-barrels, or even *whole* barrels, in use for carrying water in every encampment around Washington—not even excepting those in the neighborhood of the city hydrants.

The encampments in Missouri are doubtless established on the high ground, while the streams run here, as elsewhere, in the valleys below; and these half-barrels were the *cheapest* and *best* vessels that could be used to enable the men to carry the water from the rivulets up to their camps.

5. But he sent also five hundred tons of ice from St. Louis to his army in the interior.

You have already had evidence of Gen. FREMONT'S care of the sick in St. Louis. This provision of ice shows that he is equally mindful for his sick soldiers in the field—whose complaints were, doubtless, just those,—as they are in our hospitals here in Washington,—for which cooling drinks and cold external applications are prescribed. Believe me, Mr. Adjutant-General, the country will not grudge these sick soldiers what little comfort their thoughtful General may have secured them by sending a train of cars loaded with ice for their relief.

6. "A pontoon bridge has been erected across the Ohio River, by Gen. FREMONT, at Paducah. A ferry-boat, in a region where such boats are readily procured, would be just as efficient and much less expensive."

We have had recent practical evidence of the correctness of your opinion, and the soundness of your economical principles on this point, here on the Upper Potomac, where it has been demonstrated that *an old scow and two small skiffs* are deemed by certain military men quite sufficient for the passage of an army across a wide river.

It is possible, however, that Gen. FREMONT did not wish to see those brave volunteers, for whom he has tried to provide good hospitals, and even ice, in their extremity, rushing headlong and naked in wild despair, as they did the other day at Edwards' Ferry, and plunging into the cold river to swim for their lives. I am sure that the country will excuse this extravagance.

7. Another charge is, that certain "blankets had been inspected and found to be composed mostly of cotton, and to be rotten and worthless." And you add: "notwithstanding this decision, they were purchased and given to the sick and wounded soldiers in the hospital."

Perhaps I can explain this matter to your satisfaction. You may not have time, amidst the pressure of official duties, to read the newspapers, and, therefore, probably are not aware that the supply of proper army blankets in the country had become exhausted, and that the Quartermaster-General had ordered many thousands of them from Europe. That the arrival of these blankets was delayed, and that the Quartermaster-General was compelled to issue a patriotic appeal to private families for such blankets as they could spare from their domestic stores.

Now, it is very possible that Gen. FREMONT, who seems to have a soft spot in that side of his heart which is so often turned towards his sick and wounded soldiers—however little he cares for official conspirators and their pimps, abettors and informers—thought the "sick and wounded soldiers in the hospital" would be more comfortable under a poor blanket *than with none at all.* He very properly secured them such as he could get—and it does not appear from your report that he ever rejected good ones and distributed bad ones.

8. It is stated in your report that very soon after Capt. TURNLEY was desired to receive the mules at St. Louis, "good, bad and indifferent," as he said, he was sent into the interior of Missouri by a special order of Gen. FREMONT. The connection and phraseology of your report produced the impression on my mind of a suspicion that Gen. FREMONT had sent Capt. TURNLEY into the interior because he was an impediment in the way of certain fraudulent transactions that were going on at St. Louis. But the matter is explained—though you unfortunately failed to call attention to it—by the fact which you subsequently discovered, that Capt. TURNLEY was dispatched westwardly to receive the mules, the half-barrels, the forage, &c., which had been so hastily forwarded from St. Louis to Jefferson City, and send them on as fast as possible to the army further west.

9. As soon as you reached Tipton, on the 13th of October, and glanced at the immense army gathered there,—the number of which you have very imprudently published in detail,—"you expressed the opinion that the forces there assembled could not be moved, as scarcely any means of transportation were visible."

You conversed freely with Gen. HUNTER,—second in command,—whom it has generally been supposed here, was sent to Missouri to supersede Gen. FREMONT.

You and Gen. HUNTER seem to have agreed most remarkably. You heard from him of great confusion of FREMONT'S incompetency, of the want of transportation; of orders TO MARCH, with transportation or without transportation; of muddy roads, miry with rain; storms, confusion, want of food, exposure to the weather all night, and without beef, or at least with bad beef, and complaints of dissatisfied officers; but, let me add, in justice to the army, *almost exclusively confined to the commanding officers.*

In face of it all—without regard to outcries and dissatisfaction—the order was reiterated TO MARCH—"if they would only make a simple day's march," still TO MARCH.

All this seemed, very naturally, to Gen. HUNTER and yourself, "to show a want of military foresight on the part of Gen. FREMONT," and I am not the less surprised at it. It looks very much like the things we read of in the history of one NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, whose determined and rapid movements could not be comprehended when he was on the heels of an enemy whom *he intended to fight*—with baggage or without baggage, with food or without food.

In looking through your report, it is very apparent to my mind that FREMONT was after the enemy, and determined to catch him and defeat him; while many of his own officers, of high grade, and some others, too, *were after Fremont*, and determined to have a fight with him first.

But you saw, while with HUNTER—indeed, you both saw clearly, *that the army could not be moved.* Yet, before you got back to Washington, and had time to make your report, *the army* was *moved*, and was in full pursuit of PRICE, and very likely to catch him—by aid of those very mules, let it be noted, which were so hastily and peremptorily bought at St. Louis, and fed on that very oats for which you think he paid 2 cents a bushel too much.

10. It is also a subject of complaint that Maj.-Gen. FREMONT does not consult Gen. HUNTER—his proposed successor—who, with great military unreserve, represents the Major-General as incompetent. I confess, Mr. Adjutant-General, I am not surprised to hear it. I am sure, from all I see in your report, that Gen. HUNTER could not comprehend his present commander. I am sure that *you* could not understand him at all.

He is not a man—I gather all the grounds of my conclusion from your own report—who will trust his views to any one who would be likely to reveal his military policy to any living soul. But I tell you plainly what I think he is almost certain to do, as soon as he receives your printed report, communicating the distribution of his forces, through the newspapers, to the enemy: He will arrest all those officers, high and low, who are making war on him, instead of aiding him to make war on the enemy, and try them by court-martial, and treat them according to the terms of his proclamation of the 30th of August.

Mr. Adjutant-General, I was prejudiced against FREMONT until I read your report. I understand it all now, and verily believe him to be a much persecuted man.

AN IMPARTIAL READER.

OUR WAR CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM THE DIVISIONS OF BANKS AND STONE.

POSITION OF GEN. BANKS' COLUMN—THE ENEMY GONE FROM LEESBURGH—THE MORALE OF BANKS' MEN—A RIDE WITH GEN. STONE—THE BRIGADE HOSPITAL—SINGULAR WOUNDS—CASES OF HEROISM—TROUBLE IN BAKER'S BRIGADE—WHO SHALL BE KING?—GEN. BURNS—ADJT. HICKS—EXCITING SCENE AT HEAD-QUARTERS—COL. HINCKS AND HIS REPORT—REBEL PICKETS AND A CONVERSATION WITH THEM.

POOLESVILLE, Friday, Nov. 1, 1861.

As has previously been announced, Gen. BANKS, at the head of his division and surrounded immediately by a fine-looking body of cavalry, known as his body guard, transferred his position from Edwards' Ferry to the neighborhood of Seneca. His various regiments comprising, in general terms, troops from Maryland, Massachusetts, Indiana, Pennsylvania, New-York, Wisconsin and Connecticut, are beautifully encamped within a somewhat wide circuit from his headquarters, and it requires a quick trotting-horse to carry one from camp to camp through the entire Division in one day. I visited the General this morning, and found him ensconced in comparative comfort, in a large farm-house, which he has hired for official purposes. An air of settledownativeness pervades everything, and from any outward manifestation one would never imagine that there is any work in contemplation for this vast body of men.

It is well known that on Thursday last the enemy left Leesburgh, bag and baggage, carrying with them an immense quantity of provisions, of ammunition and other stores which had been accumulating for a long time, and yet on Sunday morning a body of cavalry, estimated at 700 strong, was seen upon the battle-field, while several regiments of infantry went through a series of manœuvres on the same ground. Shortly after this they departed, and there have been no signs of them since. It is believed that they have gone towards Harper's Ferry, and that while the main body was marching on its direct route, these others were detailed for the purpose of making a demonstration.

Without an exception, so far as I can discover, the officers and men of both divisions (BANKS' and STONE'S) are most reluctant to believe the rumor that they are now to go into Winter quarters. They feel that they were not fairly disposed during the recent engagement that they did not have a fair chance, and that to rest quietly without another fight will in no way redound to their credit at home. They do not hesitate to criticise the recent action, and to say that the faithful courage of the officers and soldiers having been demonstrated, it is the duty of the powers that be, to give them another brush with the enemy.

A fair *résumé* of Gen. BANKS' command is, that they are all well, all in good trim, all desirous of an early opportunity of doing fighting service, and all satisfied to obey orders.

Yesterday, at the kind invitation of Gen. STONE, I accompanied him on what he was pleased to denominate "a little ride," but which extended from 10½ A. M. until 4½ in the afternoon. It is his custom (and a very good custom, too) to ride frequently through his division, attending personally to many sources of brigade or regimental trouble, and making his face familiar to the subordinate officers and men of his command. The General went first to the Brigade Hospital, which is under charge of Surgeon CROSBY, situated near headquarters, at Poolesville, and which, by the way, is decidedly an institution worthy of notice.

THE BRIGADE HOSPITAL

is a large frame building, arranged with great care and with eminent fitness as to light, ventilation, warmth and general comfort, and connected by a covered gang-way with a smaller but equally well adapted building, both of which are well filled with sick and wounded. As the General entered the room, he removed his huge hat, and, bidding the patients a cheerful Good-morning, was welcomed by one and all with a grateful and friendly smile. He spoke to each one, consoling, comforting, suggesting and encouraging, so that I could but think he was deserving of the title "Good Samaritan." One man, named Sibley, from Grafton, MASS., a private in the gallant Fifteenth Massachusetts, who is near to Death's door, has exhibited a degree of courageous fortitude such as is rarely found among men of any nation. He behaved with great bravery upon the field, and discharged his gun five times after he was shot twice, and succeeded at each fire in killing his man. The third shot compelled him to give way, and he fell upon the ground. When the surgeon had extracted the huge ball from the left thigh, SIBLEY, with a half groan, said, "Doctor, feel in my right hand pocket and find my wallet. Take that ball, and *the wad too*, and put 'em in there. I want to keep them to send home." The two first wounds, though very terrible ones, are doing well, but the third seems to render an operation necessary, the severity of which he is unable to withstand, and so, though he is full of courage and possessed of indomitable pluck, he is doomed to die. The Colonel and all his officers feel a lively interest in his case, and would gladly do all in their power to save him, but it cannot be.

Another sadly interesting case is that of a private named TURNER, who was also a gallant participant in the action on Monday. He was shot in the arm, and when taken to the Island, with the rest of the wounded, had a tourniquet very tightly placed upon the arm by some of his comrades, after which, without the knowledge of the officer in charge, he was conveyed to a farm house on this side the river, where, unprovided with medical attendance, he remained two days undiscovered. Of course, the arm had become, by that time, paralyzed, and it was found that mortification had begun its fearful work. He was removed at once to the hospital, a special tent was assigned him, and every possible assistance rendered him. The poor fellow, who should have lived an object of gratitude to his fellow-countrymen, lies within a few feet of me—pale, haggard, sunken-eyed and terribly emaciated, passing surely away to his eternal home. He was married but a fortnight prior to his enlistment, and was buoyant with hope for his future in the service.

The very efficient Division-Surgeon CROSBY performed several severe operations, amputations, &c., the other day—each operation being necessarily conducted in the presence of all the wounded men. He gave to the patient first a good drink of whisky, then applied chloroform, and finally proceeded with the work. He says that none of the men flinched, although some of them were so situated that they could not avoid seeing the fearful work that was being made with the arms, limbs and corporosities of their comrades. The Lieutenant-Colonel (WARD) of the Fifteenth Massachusetts had his leg amputated, but still complains of *severe pain in his foot*—a foot that was buried over a week ago.

This afternoon I rode over to Conrad's Ferry, (pronounced by the residents [illegible] Conrad's" Perry,) and had a glimpse at some

REBEL PICKETS.

A detachment of the Tammany boys were on duty on this side, and had hailed the pickets on the Virginia shore just as I rode up. We could see them distinctly. They had on no coats, but wore red shirts and black pants, being armed with muskets and pistols. The following conversation took place:

REBEL PICKET—Hallo, stranger, we won't fire if you won't. How are you, and to what do you belong?

TAMMANY—We won't fire. We're from the Tammany Regiment. You've got our Colonel. How do you like the service?

REBEL PICKET—Oh, pretty well. We're from Alabama; this fellow is from Mississippi. He's got one of your guns.

TAMMANY—How are you off for clothes?

REBEL PICKET—Well, we've got enough, such as it is. Our arms are not very good, but we can't complain of the feed. We have bacon, fresh meat and bread. How do you stand it? When are you coming over?

TIMES CORRESPONDENT—That depends. Who is in command at Leesburgh?

REBEL PICKET—That's not a fair question; but I reckon our commander *there* won't hurt you much.

TIMES CORRESPONDENT—How many men did you lose, honor bright, last Monday week?

REBEL PICKET—Well, Sir, at least five hundred; you fellows fought well, but we had the best ground and the best cause, and just as often as you come over, just so often we'll whip you back. Let us alone, that's all we ask.

Just then Col. OWENS rode up, and ordered that no conversation should take place or answers given, when the rebel picket shouted out, "See here, picket, just tell that officer to clear out, or I'm be d—d if I don't put a hole right clear through his ugly mug; there's no need of his interference,"—and candor compels me to state that the "ugly mug" very soon disappeared, and the boys on the other side kept up a volley of questions that would not have disgraced the most down-east of Yankees, some of which were answered, but many of which were not.

If all the rebels are like those I saw to-day, they are a pretty sturdy set of fellows, and looked as though they "didn't care whether school kept or not." They are in for a fight, and seem to be intoxicated with their successes. I pray to heaven that our time may come soon.

TROUBLE IN CAMP—COL. HINCKS AND MAJOR BOW—GEN. BURNS AND QUARTERMASTER YOUNG—CONDITION OF BAKER'S BRIGADE—DEATH OF TURNER—RAINY NIGHT AND DAY AT CAMP—LIQUOR TRADE IN CAMP—VAN ALEN CAVALRY.

GEN. STONE'S HEADQUARTERS, POOLESVILLE, Saturday, Nov. 2, 1861.

"There is trouble in the camp," and trouble, too, that will be very likely to produce serious results. In a former letter I alluded to the singularly unmilitary action of Col. HINCKS, in making a detailed report of an action, in which he was not engaged, and concerning which he could personally know absolutely nothing. Since then, the surprise which his brother officers felt has changed into indignation, when, upon careful reading of his report, it is discovered that he unfoundedly, though in most explicit terms, charges Major Bow, of the "Tammany," with cowardice, taking his command from the island without orders. I am informed at Headquarters that Major Bow left the island by order of Gen. STONE, conveyed through another officer, and that not only his courage and good behavior, but that of his men, were all that could be desired. Col. HINCKS is a New-Englander, smart, ambitious, and rather inclined to the "high and mighty" order, while Major Bow is an Irishman, full of fun and fight, not caring much which, and it is not likely he will allow this report to pass unchallenged, or possibly its author.

Brig.-Gen. BURNS has assumed command of what is called BAKER'S Brigade, greatly to the disappointment of several militia Colonels and one aspiring Congressmen, but greatly for the good of the command. The Adjutant, Capt. HICKS, entering upon his duties found matters in a most remarkable state of disorder. No books, no papers, no accounts—no anything as it should be—while, as I remarked before, the material for effective service is greater proportionately in that brigade than in many others.

Quartermaster YOUNG, for some unmilitary interneddling in the controversy which some of the friends of Col. BAKER have started with Gen. STONE, has been informed by Gen. BURNS that his services in the Quartermaster's Department will no longer be required.

The wounded man TURNER, whose case I wrote of yesterday, (mortified arm,) died, and was buried yesterday morning. The burial service was most impressive. All the officers and many gentlemen from Massachusetts, including Attorney-General FOSTER, with his comrades of the Fifteenth Massachusetts, attended the funeral, marching to the slow music of the band through the regimental grounds, past Gen. STONE'S headquarters, and through the gaping village to the Methodist cemetery. Although a young man and but two weeks married, he was glad to die, his sufferings were so great. Upon and around the various graves of men belonging to the Massachusetts Fifteenth, are planted rose bushes and others, some of which are blooming beautifully, giving a pleasant, comfortable look to the place, which is not often found about the soldier's grave.

Last night the windows of heaven were opened very wide, and the winds blew and the waters descended in a manner rarely seen by this generation. All night long, the wind howled about the camp-ground, whistled into and under the tents, and untucked many a shoddy blanket from the shivering form of the speculators' victim,—and all night long the rain fell heavily, soaking the stalking sentinel, drenching the long lines of clothing incautiously left out, trickling into the tents through the stove-pipe holes, puddling the parade-ground, and rendering everything and everybody comfortless. The same performance is before us to-day. The mud in the roads is fearful—thick, deep, sticky, pasty and unavoidable.

Gen. STONE is very particular in regard to the selling of liquor within the lines of his Division. The men have full permission to smash any vessel containing it, and the venders, if caught, are seriously punished. Only yesterday two Hebraic gentlemen with noses and beards, found their feetle way into the camp, just beyond VAUGHN'S Artillery, and displayed a tempting profusion of handkerchiefs, neck-ties, collars, pins, &c., some of which were bought by the men, and the peddlers seeing profit not very far off, suggested that they had a little medicine, such as was recommended to Timothy for his "little round," which they would sell very "sheap." The soldiers eagerly bought the villainous stuff, and were giving way for others when Assistant Surgeon BAXTER came along, and smelling like whisky several rods off, rode up and in half a shake of a pig's tail upset the demijohn, spilled the whisky, arrested the men and sent them to the guard-house. There they are yet, and I wouldn't be at all surprised if they should feel a little chilly, and down in the mouth about this time.

The Van Alen Cavalry, a detachment from which, under Maj. MIX, behaved so gallantly the other day, is decidedly an institution. Gen. STONE says they are fit for any duty. They are as nearly perfect in their peculiar drill as it is possible to become, and they have conducted themselves with such eminent propriety and with such entire good behavior since their station here, that one and all have a good word for them. By the way, you announced that they were ordered to Chain Bridge. This is a mistake; no such orders have been received, nor is it all likely that Col. VAN ALEN will be taken from Gen. STONE.

There are some curious developments concerning efforts of friends to recover the bodies of relatives and others, buried on the Virginia shore, about which I cannot with propriety speak now, but will soon. Suffice it to say, you may expect to hear pretty straight from the rebel shore in the course of a very few days.

THE LOWER POTOMAC.

SUDDEN MOVEMENT OF OUR TROOPS ON THE MARYLAND SIDE—THE SICKLES BRIGADE IN ADVANCE—THE REBEL BATTERIES—THEY OPEN FIRE ON GEN. SICKLES—MATTERS AND THINGS IN THE EXCELSIOR BRIGADE, ETC., ETC.

CHARLES COUNTY, Md., Friday, Nov. 1, 1861.

A week ago to-day not a National soldier guarded the Maryland bank of the Potomac below the Insane Asylum, opposite Washington. To-day from Washington to Port Tobacco the bayonets of the Union troops glisten in the sunshine—their tents grace many a hill-side—their artillery rumbles over many a dilapidated bridge, while the steeds of their cavalry are prancing on many a solitary road. The threatening demonstrations of the enemy on the Lower Potomac has induced Government to throw a large body of troops along the Maryland side. The Excelsior Brigade, (Gen. D. E. SICKLES,) which, as your readers have been before advised, were stationed at Good Hope, a mile or so from the Washington Navy-yard, was the advance, and Gen. HOOKER'S Brigade at Bladensburgh, with other troops, followed immediately after them. The various regiments of the division are located at the commanding points along the river, the Fifth Excelsior, which is on the advance, being located as far south as Ferguson's Hill, on Port Tobacco Creek. The sudden inroad of our troops was a matter of much surprise to the Secessionists along the river, and they still affect great surprise that the Government should entertain an idea that their rebel friends intend crossing below Washington if they should have an opportunity. But I have before alluded to their hypocrisy, which is too palpable to escape detection.

There can be no doubt that the rebels here line the Virginia bank of the Potomac with batteries of the most formidable character, and your readers already know how seriously some of these batteries have annoyed our shipping. The batteries at Shipping Point are the ones from which the most serious results have been apprehended. The river there is quite narrow, and with their rifled guns they can easily throw shell upon the Maryland side. The batteries are plainly visible, with their two rebel flags floating defiantly in the breeze. It is supposed that a very formidable battery is also on Matthias Point, but it is not to be seen, and as yet is quiet. It is thought that the rebels have a cannon or ball foundry at the same point.

A few days since, Gen. SICKLES and Staff were reconnoitering the battery at Shipping Point from this side, when the rebels discovered them, and opened fire on them, throwing shell over their heads in fine style. No damage was done. The Third Regiment of the Sickles' Brigade was encamped near the bank of the river a few days since, when a pesky little steamer, lying under cover of the batteries, ran out and commenced pitching shell in the camp. The regiment retreated out of range, and no damage was effected.

One of the unexploded shells thrown was, however, the occasion of a serious accident. Some of the soldiers, in meddling with it, exploded it, by which one man was killed and about a dozen or so wounded—a few severely, but most of them slightly.

The Brigade which Gen. SICKLES commands is daily increasing in discipline and efficiency. The officers, from the General down, display a laudable pride in the appearance of the men, while a generous and commendable rivalry between the various regiments tends much to their advancement in military science and to a proper *esprit du corps*. Lieut.-Col. FARNHAM, of the First, and Lieut.-Col. BURNS, of the Fifth, both of whom have been on furlough sick, have returned to their respective regiments in improved health.

Col. GRAHAM of the Fifth was reported by the Washington *Star* as having been accidentally shot near Port Tobacco. The rumor was totally false, there being no foundation for it whatever. The health of the various regiments is excellent. The Brigade Surgeon (Dr. SIM, of Chicago,) is unremitting in his attention to every hygienic measure by which disease can be prevented; and in this he is seconded by the various regimental surgeons, between whom the most harmonious feelings exist.—a state of things very different from that existing in many other brigades of the National army. Good Hope Tavern and Allen Chapel (a small African Church near it) have been converted into sick quarters, and another is the "General Hospital of the Excelsior Brigade." Surgeon MCGOWAN, of the Second Regiment, has charge of this hospital.

The Brigade Court-martial which was convened some time since for the trial of Major MORIARTY and Adjt. LE FORT, of the Fourth Regiment, has not yet finished its labors. It is understood that the case of Major MORIARTY has been disposed of, but the finding of the Court is not yet made public. The Fourth Regiment is what was once known as the Second Fire Zouaves. It is now commanded by Col. BENEDICT, and the disorder which once marked the regiment has, with the advent of Col. B., ceased, it is to be hoped forever. This regiment was the recipient a few days since of a magnificent stand of colors, presented by the New-York Fire Department. The presentation was made by Chief Engineer DECKER, assisted by other prominent members of the New-York Fire Department.

On the occasion of this presentation, Gen. SICKLES addressed the regiment. It is very seldom that the General indulges in speechifying, but when he does, as in this case, his remarks are brief, well-timed and to the point.

The Excelsior Brigade now constitutes the second brigade of the division commanded by Gen. HOOKER. It was intended that the whole division should have participated in the inauguration of Fort Lincoln, at Bladensburgh, but the recent movement prevented Gen. HOOKER, being senior to Gen. SICKLES, has command of the division. Should the enemy have the temerity to cross the river, there is no doubt but they would be annihilated. Whether we are to cross, or when, or where, or how, Gen. MCCLELLAN alone knows.

NEMO.

THE BLOCKADING FLEET.

DOINGS OF THE ROANOKE—BRITISH VESSELS AT BEAUFORT—A NARROW ESCAPE—A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times

miles from the advance of our army, and expect be- ding to have our place regained before the new regiment, and we sent on. With the exception of seeing small parties of rebel scouts once or twice everything seems as peaceable here as in Minnesota.

There have been two parties seen, one of fourteen and one of eleven, on horseback. We tried to surround one party, but were not successful. This place is called Lebanon Junction, and is a fine camping-ground, plenty of good water, and being only thirty miles from Louisville, everything we wish can be easily obtained.

Our pay-day comes on Nov. 1. and we have been promised payment very shortly after. I shall receive three months' pay—about $380—and shall be quite flush, as I left no debts behind me. The first opportunity I have, I will subscribe for the Louisville *Journal*, which will give you a better idea of what is going on here than I can; in fact, we don't know much about the operations here ourselves, except by rumor, and that is not reliable. I have everything here I want except news from home, and that has been sadly lacking of late. I requested father, in a letter from Pittsburgh, to direct to Louisville, Ky. Add "Second Minnesota," and the letter will be forwarded to where we may be.

I wish I could draw you a picture of the interior of my tent, where I am writing, but I will have to give you a short description of it. The tent is about twelve by ten feet, sloping from the centre. At one end [illegible] about a third, is our bed—[illegible]N . . . and I [illegible] the tent together; N . . . is the First Lieutenant of the same company)—being a heap of strawabout [illegible] deep, inclosed in boards. I am writing on the [illegible] of a mess chest, which opens and proves a very [illegible] table. I bought the chest in Louisville, and it contains everything we require to set a table for four persons, besides tin boxes for sugar, tea, coffee, etc. On one side of the tent is a bushels of apples, then a barrel of sweet potatoes, half a bushel of Irish do., and a pail full of cider. Then there is a company chest containing extra clothing for the men, N . . . 's desk, which we use together, and various other small articles, swords, pistols, brushes, combs, etc., lying around in very orderly confusion, and which pretty well fill up the tent. We have a darkey to cook and keep things in order, and live very comfortably under the circumstances. We get fresh meat and flour from the Commissary of the regiment, whenever we wish, everything else from the Sutler, who has a very good stock, though when anything very extra is required, we send to Louisville for it.

The weather has been very fine since we have been here, and everything works very smoothly in the regiment, the only drawback being that we are rather in the background here, and have not much chance of a fight.

I hope to hear from home before long, and with love to all,

I am, your affectionate Son, J. F.

GEN. BUTLER.

From the Chicago Times.

On the occasion of the naval expedition against the Southern coast, under the command of Commodore [illegible]NINGHAM and Major-Gen. BUTLER, the members of the Law School of the University of Chicago passed a series of resolutions which embodied a patriotic tribute to the gallantry and military ability of the gentlemen. These were forwarded, and in due time the following handsome reply was received on the part of Gen. BUTLER from the Assistant Adjutant-General of his army:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW-ENGLAND,
BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 26, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: Major-General BUTLER desires me to communicate to you, as Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions of the House of Representatives of the Law School of Chicago, his heartfelt thanks for the [illegible]one him in these resolutions; that he appreciates the patriotism which inspired them, and begs me to say, that it is but the same impulse of devotion to our common country that you exhibit, aided by the opportunity to act in cooperation with loyal hearts that has enabled him to accomplish a tithe of what must be achieved before the majesty of the Government is fully vindicated.

"Ably by such devotion as the City of Chicago has exhibited that a foul rebellion of such magnitude as that with which we have now to contend can be crushed, and he desires to congratulate you upon the [illegible] which the great Northwest has put, and is putting forth in this most sacred cause.

"The flag of the Union fair at Hatteras Inlet to which you have so kindly referred is, be trusts, but a foretaste of what the brave army and glorious navy shall yet accomplish on land and sea to aid the triumphant march of the grand old flag of the Union over the "sacred soil" of treason, from the Potomac to the Gulf.

"I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. C. STRONG,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(By order of Gen. BUTLER.)

To Gen. W. DOWNING and others, Chicago.

"Honor to whom Honor"—The Young Men of Kentucky.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It has been asserted that the young men of Kentucky were almost universally in favor of secession, while only the old men were loyal. This is not true, but highly unjust. Kentucky knows her sons, and will vindicate them. Kentucky sees and knows her danger, and will extricate herself. Kentucky knows she has a name renowned for loyalty and gallantry, and she is pledged to keep that name bright.

While journalists are distrusting her, and throwing suspicion on her movements, she, in the nobleness of her heart, is bringing into requisition all her chivalry and noted hospitality in warmly welcoming to her soil those Northern troops which are hastening to her deliverance, and this, not only by the old men and old women, but by the young, the brave and the fair young men are rushing into the ranks, to join their [illegible] in repelling the invaders of their soil. They are, even at the peril of their lives, leaving their homes at the outskirts of BUCKNER'S camp, to join their brethren in the loyal regiments. The following is a bright example of this. The young men referred to have a pleasant home two miles south of Bowling Green, their father is an extensive slaveholder, yet who can doubt their loyalty? But read the following letter, which was received in this City last night. The writer of this article is personally acquainted with the family, has made his home with them in more auspicious times, and can testify to the character of the young men and the truth of the story. Here is the letter:

LEBANON, MARION Co., Ky., Oct. 27, 1861.

Mr. ——, *Dear Friend:* I have been indirectly driven from home—have left for the purpose of joining the army. I mean to stick to my motto, "UNION OR DEATH." I have resolved to enlist for the war, let it be long or short. Brothers JOHN, DAVID and myself have left a pleasant home to endure the hardships of a soldier's life. I have not yet gone into the army, from the fact that brother JOHN is sick with the chill-fever and requires my attention. We are staying with Mr. ——, near Lebanon. Mr. —— and lady are very kind to us. The Union people are all very kind to one another. We left home two weeks ago yesterday; have not heard from there since.

I will give you a sketch of our journey to this point. We left home about 8 o'clock Saturday morning, the 12th inst., and went to Scottsville on horseback; arrived there about 3 P. M., and after dinner left our horses and started on foot for Jim Gown, 15 miles distant from Scottsville, where we arrived at 9 P. M. Here we remained over Sunday. By 4 o'clock Monday morning we were on our way to Edmonton, a distance of about 40 miles. We wanted to get there that night, but having twice missed the way, we were so much delayed that we did not reach Edmonton by nine miles. We traveled about 40 miles, however, during the day. The next morning our feet were so sore that we could hardly walk. We learned here that there were some horses just ahead of us going to Greensburgh; we tried to overtake them, but all in vain. We reached Edmonton about 8 P. M. As soon as our feet were rested we marched on some eight or ten miles further that same day. The next morning we were on our way to Greensburgh, a distance of eighteen or twenty miles and reached there after a long and wearisome march We remained at Greensburgh a day or two. After, we got rested and were about to start for this point, there was an alarm given that a force of from 3,000 to 7,000 rebel troops were about to attack the town, or an encampment there of 1,200 raw troops. JOHN and I offered our services, and were chosen as a part of Gen. WARD'S body-guard. The next day the General thought it best to fall back to Campbellsville, which he did, reaching that point about 1 o'clock A. M. The next morning we came here by stage. *We met with many friends everywhere.* I think I shall join Col. HARLAND'S Regiment at this place. I left all well at home. No one knew that we had any notion of going except JOE (a negro) and Capt. EDWARDS. One is risking his life to attempt to leave Bowling Green without a pass from BUCKNER. But I thought I would risk mine before taking an oath that I would not fight against BUCKNER. I do not think it will be long before he will have to leave Bowling Green.

Yours, very affectionately.

Here, then, is a brilliant example of three young men, who traveled more than one hundred miles; and most of the way on foot, in order to place their services at the disposal of the Government. Would that all young men at the North were thus willing to give themselves to the cause of our country in this great struggle for National existence. L.

The State Inebriate Asylum—Letter from Dr. Mott.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 1, 1861.

To the Board of Trustees of the New-York State Inebriate Asylum:

GENTLEMEN: Your communication of the 5th of July, announcing my election to the Presidency of the New-York State Inebriate Asylum, has been duly received.

In accepting the office, allow me to express my appreciation of the eminent and responsible trust with which your kind regards have assigned me; and to indulge the hope that you will find the Executive worthy of the confidence you have so generously extended to it.

I hope the present condition of our country will incite the public to renewed efforts in behalf of this noble charity.

War is upon upon us, bringing in its train not only prostration of material interests, but also wide spread inebriety and dissipation. In the present excited condition of the public mind, intemperance is alarmingly increasing, and the higher classes of the community are furnishing more than their usual proportion of the victims.

From the allurements and degradation of this disease, no class in society is free. Men of intellect—men of wealth—men of social position—men of education—men of refinement—young men, on whom are placed the highest hopes of their parents and the fondest affections of their friends—husbands endowed with the pure love of woman, and fathers who have in trust the precious interests of their children, are daily joining the increasing procession that moves on to its own destruction,—the willing minions of a fatal enchanter. While possessed by this sorcerer, no moral influences reach them. Like the lotus-eaters of old, they are deaf to the most eloquent pleadings of family and kindred.

Let us then persevere in our efforts to erect an asylum for the control and medical treatment of the inebriate, in which shall be found all the medical appliances that science and humanity can furnish; let us build its walls so high that no temptation from without can gain ingress, and make its atmosphere so pure that when the unfortunate subject is once admitted the demon shall be exorcised and take to his "wings and flee away."

Here shall the goddess Hygeia minister to the weak and bruised heart, and under her gentle tutelage the virtues of faith and hope and love will again spring up and adorn the man, and give him strength to return to the world—even as the locks of the Hebrew champion, though treacherously removed, grew again and conferred on him his former power.

Hoping that a kind Providence may continue to favor this enterprise so auspiciously commenced,

I am truly yours, VALENTINE MOTT.

Commissioners of Charities and Correction—Estimate for 1861.

In compliance with the communication of the Comptroller, dated Oct. 1, 1860, for a detailed estimate for the expenses of the year 1862, the Commissioners have prepared and transmitted the following:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1860.

R. T. HAWS, Esq., Comptroller—*Sir:* I herewith transmit the estimate of appropriation for the year 1862, and in accordance with Section 20 of "An act to create in the City and County of New-York, the Department of Public Charities and Correction, and to abolish the Alms-house Department therein," passed April 17, 1860, and as per circular of the Comptroller, dated Oct. 31, 1861. The sum required for the Department of Public Charities and Correction for the year 1862, as per estimate herewith transmitted, being $679,173 92.

Your obedient servant,

S. DRAPER, President.

ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE *Department of Public Charities and Correction for the year* 1862.

Beans	$1,000	Masons' work and Materials	2,500
Beef, fresh	65,000	Meal	3,500
Beef, salt	8,500	Medical Attendance, (Lunatics,)	600
Boats and Repairs	400	Milk	15,000
Brooms and Brushes	1,700	Miscellaneous Articles	5,000
Buildings, Repairs of, (incidental)	3,500	Molasses	5,500
Butter	6,000	Mutton	9,700
Candles	75	Oil, Lamp, Camphene, &c.	4,000
Cartage of Fuel to Out Door Poor	1,000	Paints, Oils, Glass, &c.	3,000
Charcoal	25	Plumbing	1,500
Children's Nursing in the City	2,100	Pork, salt	2,000
Children's Expenses of Stray	150	Postages	200
Cleaning and Office Expenses	500	Potatoes	1,000
Coal, Institutions and Out-Door Poor	60,000	Powder & Safety-fuse	1,200
Coal, 12th, 19th and 22d Wards	5,000	Refreshments and Donations	1,000
Coffee, Cocoa, &c	3,000	Rice	2,000
Colored Home Paupers	13,500	Rope, Twine, &c	750
Colored Orphan Asylum	6,550	Salaries, Wardens, Superintendents, Physicians, Clerks, &c	125,000
Combs	450	Salaries, Temporary Visitors	3,000
Crackers	1,600		128,000
Crockery, Glass, Stone ware	600	Salaries, Commissioners	12,000
Croton Water Expenses	1,500	Salt	800
Donations to Out-Door Poor	35,000	Sand, White	300
Donations, 12th, 19th and 22d Wards	2,500	Shoes	10,000
Drugs and Medicines	16,500	Soap, & Materials for	4,000
Dry Goods	35,000	Spices	500
Eggs	1,200	Starch	250
Farming Implements	200	Stationery, Printing, &c	2,500
Feeding Paupers and Prisoners	25	Stoves, Ranges, &c	3,500
Fish, fresh and salt	2,250	Steamboat	3,000
Flour	65,000	Subscriptions and Advertising	500
Furniture	1,600	Sugar	10,000
Garden Seeds	200	Surgical Instruments	500
Gas-light and fixtures	6,000	Tea	7,000
Groceries, small	300	Tin and Copper Ware	500
Hardware, Iron, Steel, &c	8,500	Tobacco and Snuff	1,500
Hats and Caps	300	Transportation of Paupers	2,000
Hay, Grain, Feed and Straw	6,000	Transportation of Prisoners	2,150
Hire, extra, rent of office, house, coal-yards, stables, &c	8,000	Vehicles, Harness, &c.	500
Ice	1,500	Vinegar	200
Lard	200	Wages of Mechanics	500
Leather & Findings	2,000	Wages at Work-house	300
Lime (Whitewash)	250	Wine, Alcohol, Brandy, &c, for hospital use	6,500
Live Stock	500	Wood	2,000
Lumber	10,000	Wooden Ware	500
Malt and Hops	175	Total	$642,000
Manure	1,000	Estimated Receipts	30,000
Marketing for Hospitals	1,000	Total	$612,000
Excess over 1861			$10,000

Or such substitutes for the same as the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction may from time to time deem necessary for the general good government of the affairs under their jurisdiction.

For this amount to reimburse the Department, being excess of expenditure over the estimate made by the Board of Governors of the Almshouse for the year 1860, expended in that year, and paid by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction out of the appropriation for the year 1861 . . . . . 17,173 92

The Commissioners add a contingent item, which they trust will not be required, yet they deem it prudent, considering the uncertain effect of the rebellion, to make such provision as will relieve the Commission from embarrassment, should a necessity present itself under the following clause, viz.:

For temporary hospitals, buildings, and additional food, fuel and raiment which may be required, or other necessaries which the Commissioners may deem for the interest of their trust 50,000 00

Total $679,173 92

The $50,000 not being required for the purposes above stated by the Commissioners, the estimate will present a reduction for the year 1862 of $57.375, as compared with the aggregate amount of appropriation for the year 1861, the records of the Department showing an increase in the number of inmates supported in the several institutions from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1861, varying from 853 to 240 at the expiration of each week.

1861 appropriation $669,375
1862 appropriation 612,000

$57,375

S. DRAPER, President.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Prize causes, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 109, 1473, 1138, 1142. Added to-day. Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Non-enumerated causes. When finished, the following Nos. of preferred causes: 18, 24, 701, 755, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36. Enumerated causes, Nos. 7, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 54, 94.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Nos. 2461, 2321, 2357, 1655, 2525, 1611, 2171, 1043, 2539, 2541, 2545, 2547, 2549, 2553. *Part II.*—Nos. 1744, 2236, 1584, 2158, 2538, 2540, 2542, 2544, 2548, 2550, 2552, 2556, 2558, 2560, 2562.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Nos. 1486, 1355, 1319, 2980, 1491, 823, 1495, 1496, 1499, 1501, 1503, 1505, 1506, 1173, 1487. *Part II.*—Nos. 1370, 1437, 1438, 1448, 1470, 1477, 159, 1456, 3563, 894, 1421, 1372, 482, 1223, 2990.

The Wife's Separate Estate—It may be Charged by Contracts Individually Beneficial to her.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Leonard.

George Taylor vs. *Elizabeth Glenny and George Glenny.*—In this case the defendants, who are husband and wife, are sued jointly in an action to recover rent upon a certain lease, the plaintiff seeking to charge the separate estate of the wife upon the covenants contained therein.

The defendants interposed a demurrer to the complaint, taking the general objection that it did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. The opinion of the Court will further explain the case:

LEONARD, J.—The defendants demur generally to the complaint in this action.

An estate in land vested in Mrs. Glenny for a term of years upon the execution of the lease mentioned in the complaint. The lease and the term thereby granted was her separate estate, which, under the statute of 1849, in relation to married women, she held as a *femme sole.* The consideration, or rent, to be paid, was for a purpose beneficial to herself; it was for the shelter of herself and family, and she occupied and used the premises so leased to her.

Admitting that Mrs. Glenny is not bound personally, so as to create a cause of action for the recovery of money against her, by the covenants in the lease on her part, she has nevertheless used and occupied the premises of her landlord, the plaintiff, for the benefit of herself and family, and this occupation and use were obtained upon the credit of her separate estate, and on her agreement that the rent should be charged on such estate.

I do not think, however, that Mrs. Glenny charged her separate estate by a parol agreement that it should be charged for the rent reserved in the lease. The charge upon her estate grows out of the beneficial nature of the contract to her individually. (Yale *vs.* Dederer, 18 N. Y. R., 263; same case, 22 N. Y. R., 450.) The consideration of the contract was for her own direct benefit. There is no necessity for making the husband a party; the wife may sue and be sued as a single woman.

The demurrer is overruled as to Mrs. Glenny, and allowed as to George Glenny, with leave to Mrs. Glenny to answer in twenty days. The costs of the plaintiff, as to Mrs. Glenny, abide the event of the action; without costs as to George Glenny, as no personal claim was made against him, and he could have sustained no prejudice if he had omitted to defend.

John O. Robinson for plaintiff; N. Stratton for defendants.

The Ward's Island Controversy—McCotter's Judgment.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke and Sutherland.

Alexander McCotter vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This case was stated at great length in the TIMES of July 9, 1860, and again Oct. 2, 1861.

It will be remembered that in 1857 the Corporation contracted to purchase of the plaintiff about 35 acres of land and woods on Ward's Island, together with about 47 acres of land covered with water, and lying inside the Harbor Commissioner's line and below high-water mark. The sum to be paid was left to arbitrators, who awarded the plaintiff for so much of the property as he could produce good title to, the sum of about $1,750 an acre.

The plaintiff came forward with a title sufficient in the judgment of the Corporation Counsel, but the Corporation did not consummate the purchase; and after much action upon the subject by the Common Council, and many proposals on his own part, the plaintiff commenced this action to enforce the contract. The case was referred to the late Hon. JOHN L. MASON, who reported in favor of the plaintiff, the effect of the judgment being that the City consummated the purchase by paying over the money for the plaintiff's lands, and accepting his deeds.

The amount fixed by the judgment was $138,309 25, together with costs, &c.

The Corporation appealed the case to this Court, where the argument is still pending. The appellants contend that a portion of the lands proposed to be conveyed are public roads, and that the plaintiff cannot give a clear title thereto. Also, that no legal contract for the purchase exists.

Moses Ely and Greene C. Bronson for appellants; D. McMahon and Daniel Lord for respondents.

Examiners Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke and Sutherland.

The following named gentlemen have been appointed to examine applicants for admission to the Bar: Daniel Lord, F. F. Marbury and Prof. Wm. B. Wedgwood.

The Law Class.

The class of applicants for admission to the Bar this term is but 21. The examination was adjourned from yesterday afternoon until Saturday.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Charles vs. *Reilly et al.*—Referred to R. C. Beamish, Esq.

Haggerty et al. vs. *Fish et al.; Love* vs. *Weisker et al.; Hoyt et al.* vs. *McKeoge; Wirster* vs. *Downing; Slade et al.* vs. *Jennings et al.*—Motions denied.

Before Jud. e Allen.

Loeschig et al. vs. *Orris.*—Motion denied.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 6, 1861.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, cou.	94¼	100 Reading R	b3 35½
1,000 U. S. 5s, '71, reg.	84¾	100 Mich. Cen. R	s15 49½
16,000 Trea. 11 ℔ c. N	100⅛	458 do	49¾
1,000 Ill. Cou. Bs. '79	81¾	100 do	s60 49½
3,000 Indiana St. 5s	79	150 do	s30 49¾
20,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	42	250 do	b30 49¾
2,000 N. Car. State 6s	59	100 do	49¾
16,000 Mo. State 6s	43¾	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	62¾
2,000 Brook. C. W. L	96⅞	50 do	62¾
3,500 Mich. So. 2d M. A	60¾	128 Mich. S. & N. I. R	19
3,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds	88	100 do	19¼
1,250 L. E. & W. 2d M. B	42	300 do	19⅝
2,000 Gal. & C. 2d M. B	95	50 do	19⅝
50 Pac. Mail St. Co.	s60 99	50 M. S. & N. I. G. S	39½
50 do	s10 99¼	14 do	39¾
50 do	100	71 Clev. Col. & Cin. R	97
15 do	99⅜	7 Galena & Chi. R	69¼
110 do	opg 99⅜	200 do	69½
10 American Ex. Bk	80½	100 do	s60 69⅝
450 N. Y. Central R	79½	150 do	s30 69¾
150 do	79	200 Clev. & Toledo R	36⅞
100 do	s30 78⅞	400 do	b30 36¾
150 do	s20 79	200 do	36¾
400 Erie Railway	s15 32½	200 do	s30 36⅝
100 do	32⅜	100 Chic. & R. Isl. R	52¼
200 do	32⅝	150 do	52⅝
130 Erie Railway Pref	57½	50 do	s10 52¾
256 Hud. Riv. R	40	176 Chic., B. & Qu. R	65
150 do	39⅜	100 do	65⅛
50 do	s15 39¾	50 do	65⅝
100 do	s30 39⅝	230 Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R	21
10 Harlem Railroad	12½	50 Little Miami R	80
60 do	13		

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	94	150 Erie Railway	32½
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, reg.	93⅞	75 do	b30 32¾
7,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	84¾	200 do	b30 32¾
5,000 U. S. 6s, '62	96⅜	120 do	32¼
10,000 Ill. Cou. B. '77, b30	82	100 do	32⅜
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	42	100 do	b60 32¾
7,000 Virginia St. 6s	47	100 Erie Railway Pref	57¾
5,000 Mo. State 6s	b30 43¾	50 Mich. Cen. R	49¾
5,000 do	43⅝	100 do	49¾
5,000 do	43¾	100 do	49¾
10,000 do	b20 43¾	50 Hud. Riv. R	40
4,000 Cal. St. 7s	81½	50 do	39¾
13,000 E. R. 3d M. Bs, '83	86	100 Har. R. Pref	32¾
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs	88	50 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	b30 39¾
50 American Ex. Bk	81	10 Panama Railroad	118
50 Pac. M. S. C	99	200 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	62¾
30 N. Y. Central R	79	50 do	s60 62
5 do	78⅞	100 do	62¾
550 do	s10 78¾	50 C. Col. & Cin. R	97¾
300 do	78¾	100 Clev & Tol. R	36¾
225 Chic. & R. I. R.	b30 52¾	300 do	36⅞
50 do	52¾	100 Chi. B. & Q. R	65
300 do	52¾		

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6—P. M.

The Stock Market was considerably unsettled yesterday, throughout both the morning and afternoon dealings. At the outset, the New-York Road shares were made flat by the free offering of Erie Railway shares, supposed to have been bought on speculation in London for resale in this market. When the Western Road Stocks were reached the market was firmer, on account of the heavy traffic reported from most of the lines for the closing week in October. Both the Michigan Roads, Toledo and Chicago and Burlington, were in request, and the last-named rose to 65⅝ ℔ cent. Illinois Central was barely steady; Galena partially lower, the traffic on the line, though fully up to the calculation of the officers and friends of the Road, is about $30,000 less than October, 1860, which was a remarkably good month. In the afternoon, at the Second Board, prices were better than on the Street between the Boards, though lower by ¼@⅜ ℔ cent on New-York Central than at the morning session. The Michigan Stocks and Toledo continued firm, and Erie partially recovered; Chicago and Rock Island was also firm. The National Stocks were a fraction easier, and Missouri State 6 ℔ cents. sold down to 4¾@¼ ℔ cent.

Later in the afternoon the general market was steady, the disposition being rather to buy the active Railways. The following are the closing quotations:

Central	78⅝	United States 6s, '81..	94
Erie	32⅝	Missouris	43¼
Toledo	36½	Pacific Mail	99¾
Rock Island	52¼	Panama	118
Illinois Central	62⅝	Mich. Southern	19½
Hudson	39½	Mich. Central	49½

The Exchange market for the mail per *Africa* this morning left off firm at 107½@107¼ on London for Bankers' bills, and 105½@106¾ as the range for the various grades of Merchant bills. The Sub-Treasury to-day has reimbursed $500,000 to the Banks on account of advances under the guarantee of the 19th of August, and the Department has drawn for $3,500,000, payable to-morrow, against the guarantee of the 1st of October. The New-York office sent to Washington to-day $500,900 in small Gold Coin to make change in payments to the army of the Potomac. The market for Money is easy and quiet at 6 ℔ cent. to the leading Stock firms, who in turn relend to their dealers and neighbors at 7 ℔ cent., and the rates are steady at 6@7 ℔ cent. on prime mercantile paper, as in date. The political advices by the *Persia* in regard to our blockade and the non-recognition of the Southern rebellion are regarded as the most decidedly encouraging yet at hand. The following report is made by the Treasurer of the United States of the amount of Public Money forcibly withheld in the seceded States by the South:

IN STATES NOW UNDER INSURRECTIONARY CONTROL.

	Total amount.	Drawn for.	Balance.
Branch, Charlotte, N. C.	$32,000 00	$2,832 37	$29,167 63
Branch, Dahlonega, Ga.	37,500 03	———	37,500 03
Branch, New-Orleans	389,376 46	———	389,376 46
Ass. Treas'r N. O.	146,226 74	22,863 88	123,372 86
Norfolk, (Sawyer)	1,413 00	———	1,413 00
Richmond, Va.	14,097 21	2,389 01	11,708 20
Norfolk, Va.	11,795 68	1,062 70	10,732 98
Wilmington, N. C.	6,088 80	737 02	5,351 78
Savannah, Ga.	4,374 11	1,151 86	3,722 22
Mobile, Ala.	18,225 35	3,456 10	14,769 25
Nashville, Tenn.	4,880 88	261 95	4,618 93
Galveston, Texas	2,811 98	1,006 25	1,805 73
Little Rock, Ark.	58,892 29	54,505 10	4,187 10
Tallahassee, Florida	679 66	679 66	———
Totals	$719,003 09	$90,935,98	$628,067 11

In the City Bank shares to-day, the changes are an advance of 5 ℔ cent. on City, 1 ℔ cent. on Phœnix, and ¾ ℔ cent. on American Exchange, and a decline of 3 ℔ cent. on Seventh Ward.

Manhattan	116	American Exchange	80¾
Union	82	Bk. of the Republic	90
America	95	Bk. of North America	90
City	105	Metropolitan	88
Phœnix	89	Nassau	80
National	85	Shoe and Leather	85
Seventh Ward	110	Continental	75
Commerce	83	St. Nicholas	65
Commerce (Scrip St'k)	85	Commonwealth	73
Broadway	115	Park	90

The Railway mortgages are somewhat irregular. Hudson thirds and Wabash Valley firsts are 1½@2 ℔ cent. higher. The Wabash Valley Road reports a traffic of $162,000 for October, against $125,000 for the same month last year.

N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	100	Chi. B. & Q	92½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100½	Mich. S. 7 ℔ c. firsts	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s, cvt. '76	100	Mich. S. 7 ℔ c. a'd bds	60¼
Erie firsts	101	Pac. R. 7 ℔ c, g'd by Mo.	39
Erie seconds, ext. '64	100	Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ ct. '75	88
Erie seconds, '79	99	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ℔ c.	70
Erie thirds, '83	85	T. H. & A. 2s, 8 ℔ c. '70.	31½
Erie fourths, '80	76	L. C. & M. L. G. Bds	15
Erie fifths, '88	72½	Chi. & N. W. s. f	81
Hudson firsts	105	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, 2d S.	39½
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85	96	N. J. Cen. firsts	103½
Hudson thirds, '75	77	Gal. & Chicago firsts	98½
Hudson Convertib's, '67	68	Gal. & Chicago seconds	95
Harlem firsts	90	L. E. & W. firsts	70¼
Harlem seconds	90	L. E. & W. seconds	42
Harlem thirds	70		

The business at the Sub-Treasury to-day was as follows: Receipts, $1,537,140, including $119,507 for Treasury Notes, and $143,000 for Customs; payments, $3,242,439, including redeemed 6 ℔ cent. Notes; balance this afternoon, $5,791,267.

The Alleged Michigan State Repudiation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have seen the somewhat ill-natured, and very untrue strictures of the London *Times*, upon the statement made by me some time since, through the columns of your paper, relative to the action of this State with regard to the "Five Million Loan"—so called—and which action, your London namesake, thinks proper to designate as repudiation, and thinks somewhat less favorably of it than the open and shameless repudiation of Mississippi.

I do not care to dispute with that paper the question of the relative morality or decency of the conduct of a people who will admit the reception of money by way of a loan, and then turn round and laugh at the lender for being such a fool as to have trusted it, and of one who has not received the money contracted for, and which has suffered immensely by the disappointment, but who, nevertheless, is willing to pay, and has paid all the money received—principal and interest—and who only disputes the right of a pledgee from the debtor of the State, to claim from it more than the institutions which pledged them could have been entitled to. The bold, shameless villainy seems to suit the morals of the London *Times* the best, and I have no wish to cavil at its taste. It only comports too well with its whole conduct relative to this country and its difficulties. It is still on the side of the repudiation of all obligations, both to legitimate Government and to public creditors. It is apparently its vocation.

It is not true, as that paper states, that a single bond of this State was sold by the Bank of the United States in London, Paris, or Amsterdam, at 85 ℔ cent., or any other sum! It is not true that any protest, of any creditor, was ever filed when he exchanged his bonds! It is not true that the five millions of bonds were to be paid for by the United States Bank in four half-yearly payments! Neither DENNISON & Co., nor ROTHSCHILD & Co., nor HOPE & Co., ever purchased one of them! For many years, and up to 1846, the Assignees of the United States Bank reported these bonds as being owned by the Bank, but held as collateral security in Europe; I have now before my eyes the memorial of certain parties in London relative to the 900 bonds held by DENNISON, HEYWOOD KENNARD & Co., dated Oct. 31, 1844, in which they state that these bonds, together with $2,262,000 o Pennsylvania and $880,000 of Mississippi State Bonds were pledged to that firm to secure a debt of £800,000, and that they were so pledged in October, 1839. Of all this there can be no earthly doubt, and I am induced to think that the regard of the London *Times* for truth and veracity, in its statements, is as little to be commended as its preference of the morals of JEFF. DAVIS to those of the writer of this article. If it had been disposed to ascertain the truth, an inquiry in Threadneedle-street would have set it right. The state of facts was the same with regard to all the bonds of this State sent to Europe by the United States Bank. On these points I think I may challenge the London *Times* before the world to contradict me.

The question, under these circumstances, for the State to determine was, What was its duty to the holders of these bonds? Had they remained in the hands of the United States Bank, there could have been no doubt, as I said in my former letter. In the hands of the pledgees, what would the State be required, with due regard to its character, to do? The imputations, easily thrown out by a creditor, easily spread all over Europe by a Press actuated by the temper and spirit of the London *Times*, is not easy or pleasant to bear. These creditors had doubtless lost money by the United States Bank, and, if they could get it of this State, would naturally be desirous of doing so. The cry of repudiation was their resort, and in this they found willing aid in the London *Times*. That this State has suffered from it is doubtless true, but that, merely to avoid this, its Legislature should have paid $2,800,000, is not to be admitted. It may possibly be that some injustice has been done, but that the people of this State have in any way repudiated a debt believed to be due is not in any degree true.

It is certain that these bonds were pledged as collateral and not sold; it is certain that the State did not receive pay for them; it is certain that it has paid all the money it did receive for them, principal and interest, less three per cent. damages, caused by the protest of its paper and the derangement of its credit. It will be admitted by every lawyer, that if these bonds were pledged for an antecedent debt as collateral security, the State might in a Court of law, have successfully defended against them, so far as the consideration had failed. If they were pledged for an advance of money made at the time of the pledge, the question might be different; but even then, if there were other securities pledged at the same time, the State might require that those securities should first be exhausted before it could be compelled to refund any more than the money received by it. In this case, all the information which the State officers could obtain, led them to the conviction that the bonds were pledged for a debt or debts already existing; that the debts might have been continued perhaps, but that they were existing anterior to the pledge, mainly, though some money might perhaps have been advanced at the time, but not, as was believed, so much as the State repaid. It is not impossible, of course, that errors were made, but that every possible care was taken to do justice to the creditor, and at the same time have a due regard to the rights of the State, is unquestionably true. As has been before said, the bonds thus situated have been almost entirely canceled.

This is the transaction which the London *Times* characterizes as more dishonest than shameless repudiation! It prefers open robbery to a careful regard on the part of public officers, both to the interests of creditors and the public welfare committed to their charge.

That the positions here taken are those of the State, and were honestly taken, is beyond doubt. That its action was based upon the most certain information to be obtained, and carefully sought for, is equally true. In proof of this I send you a letter from one of the then public officers of the State, whose reputation for truth, none who knows him will question, which please publish with this communication.

Between myself and the London *Times*, and whether the conduct of Mississippi or Michigan be most creditable, and whether the "frank style of Col. JEFFERSON DAVIS in dealing with such questions, be preferable to the more special course of Mr. JAMES F. JOY," let the world judge. I remain, yours, &c.

JAMES F. JOY.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 6, 1861—3 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 16 bbls. Ashes, 19,666 bbls. Flour, 24 bbls.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 7, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—THE OCTOROON.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE KING OF THE MOUNTAIN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

HOPE CHAPEL—SWISS BELL RINGERS.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

There is no longer any doubt about the fact of Gen. FREMONT's removal. He received the order relieving him of his command on Saturday, and when the truth became known it created the most intense excitement throughout his command. Great numbers of the officers, it is stated, signified their intention to resign at once, and many companies laid down their arms, declaring their disinclination to fight under any other leader. Gen. FREMONT did his best to counteract this feeling, and urged upon officers and men the duty of obedience to the behests of the Government. He also issued a farewell order to the army, in which he expressed his regret at being obliged to leave upon the eve of a battle On Sunday morning he left with his Staff and body guard for St. Louis—the command devolving upon Gen. POPE until Gen. HUNTER'S arrival. Gen. FREMONT'S removal, it will be seen by our dispatches, has been effected literally in sight of the enemy, who at last accounts were encamped upon the old Wilson's Creek battle-ground. Small bodies of them came within twelve miles of Springfield on Saturday, and it was ascertained that their advance, 2,800 strong, was approaching. PRICE was reported to be at Cassville on Thursday last, with 25,000 men, and BEN MCCULLOCH ten miles nearer Springfield with 10,000 more, while still another 10,000 were expected from Arkansas, and accessions were being made from the rebel residents of Green, Jasper and other adjoining counties. The entire army of PRICE is estimated as high as 60,000 men. It appears certain that a great battle must soon be fought, and probably on the same ground made memorable by the death of the gallant LYON. The successor of Gen. FREMONT, we learn from Washington, is likely to be Gen. HALLECK or Gen. BUEL.

We have received no further intelligence of the Great Expedition to the Southern Coast, or from Western Virginia.

The most interesting item from Washington is the announcement of the finding of the Court of Inquiry in the case of Col. MILES, accused by Col. RICHARDSON of drunkenness on the day of the battle of Bull Run. A great number of witnesses were examined, whose testimony was very conflicting, and the Court have come to the conclusion that the best way is to stop all further proceedings. Gen. MCCLELLAN yesterday approved this decision.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes, on the 5th, that the army trains are daily engaged in transporting shot and shell, heavy cannon and powder to Virginia. Forty loads of shot and shell were carried over on Tuesday, and the army, though not fighting, are daily and diligently employed in preparations to that end. The encampments, rendered somewhat unpleasant by the storm, are all again in fine condition. The roads in Virginia are not improved, and the constant passing of heavy teams has cut them up so that in many places they are almost impassable.

The rebels still continue the work of erecting batteries on the Lower Potomac. A new one has been built at Aquia Creek, a few hundred yards north of the old one, and there are indications at Mathias Point that intrenchments are being thrown up. A Government steamer ran the blockade on Tuesday night, without being fired at.

The foundation for the rumor that BEAUREGARD had resigned his command in the rebel army, may perhaps be found in the fact that he has been transferred to Charleston, in view of the possibility of an attempt to capture that place by the National forces. A person who has arrived in Baltimore from Virginia, has informed the Baltimore *Sun* that he saw BEAUREGARD on Monday at Gordonsville, on his way to Charleston.

We learn from Richmond that BEAUREGARD'S official report of the battle of Bull Run has at last made its appearance. He says that 399 rebels were killed and 1,200 wounded, while the loss of the National forces was 4,500 in killed, wounded and prisoners. This is about as near the truth, probably, as BEAUREGARD can be expected to go. But when he says that the entire rebel force in the vicinity was but 28,000, of whom one-fourth only were engaged, we may safely assume that he is exercising the rebel prerogative, and lying a little.

The Louisville papers of last Sunday, bring us the particulars of three brilliant skirmishes at different points in Kentucky, on Oct. 27, in all of which the National forces gained decided advantages. Col. BURBRIDGE, in command at Owensboro, made a forced march on Woodbury, at the head of 250 men, routed a rebel camp at that place where between 400 and 500 Secessionists had assembled, and destroyed it with the entire equipage which he found in it. About the same time Col. MCHENRY with two hundred men, broke up a rebel camp at Morgantown, and Capt. NEERER, who has been stationed at Elizabethtown, with twenty men, had an encounter with a superior force of the enemy, in which he came off victor.

Gen. SHERMAN has issued a general order dated Louisville, Oct. 3, forbidding the removal of prisoners (excepting spies and prisoners of war,) from the State without giving them an opportunity for trial by the loyal tribunals of the State. Hereafter such persons are to be taken before a Judge or Commissioner of the United States, most convenient to the place of arrest, to be examined and dealt with according to law.

The late gale raged with almost unexampled severity at Hatteras Inlet, and the high tide consequent upon it have overflown the space outside the forts to such an extent that a new channel is being formed between them. It is apprehended that the forts may thus be rendered untenable. Some clothing and stores taken down to the Inlet from Fortress Monroe, on board the steamer *Spaulding*, were washed away after being landed, and lost. On Monday five rebel steamers made their appearance near the Inlet, but retired after firing a couple of shots.

The schooner *Virginia Price*, Capt. ELDREDGE, arrived here yesterday, bringing advices from St. Thomas to Oct. 25. Six Confederate Commissioners, it is reported, had passed through St. Thomas from Europe for Cuba. Four United States steamers were in the Caribbean Sea, cruising. Capt. ELDREDGE saw no privateers on the passage out or home, and suggests that British vessels see so many in order to affect freights in American bottoms.

GENERAL NEWS.

Our returns of the State election are yet very incomplete, and the vote throughout the State cannot be estimated. We give elsewhere such results as we have been able to arrive at. The list of Senators elected is much more complete than that of the Assemblymen.

The election in Maryland, yesterday, passed off quietly—thanks to the foresight and preparations of Gen. DIX. In Baltimore, BRADFORD, the Union candidate for Governor, has from ten to fifteen thousand majority. The whole Union ticket is undoubtedly elected by a clear majority of the legal voters of the State.

The election in Massachusetts has resulted in the success of the Republican State ticket by 32,000 majority. Both branches of the Legislature are largely Republican. In New-Jersey, where the election was only for members of the two branches of the Legislature, the Democrats have been successful in electing a majority in each branch.

By a letter from the Committee having in charge the remains of the late Col. BAKER, we learn that it is their intention to leave for California on the steamer of the 11th, from this City. Funeral services commemorative of the deceased will be celebrated in Philadelphia, probably on the 8th.

Through some unknown cause, a terrible explosion occurred at the Bridesburgh Arsenal in Philadelphia, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The building in which it occurred was leveled, and the only two employes who happened to be in it at the time were killed.

By the explosion of a boiler in the coffee and spice mills of Messrs DOUNER & Co., Chicago, on Monday last, five men were badly scalded,—one or two, it is feared, fatally.

On Sunday morning last a collision occurred at Cottage Grove, on the Illinois Central Railroad, between two freight trains. The engineer and fireman of one of the engines, who happened to be brothers, (FRANK and EDWARD COYLE,) were instantly killed.

Hon. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND, now a Brigadier-General, has written a letter again declaring that he considers it impossible for him to hold his present commission and a seat in the House of Representatives at the same time. He thinks that Gov. YATES has sufficient evidence that he has relinquished the latter position, and therefore insists that it would be a matter of supererogation for him to send in a formal resignation of a position which he no longer holds. Gov. YATES, on the other hand, asserts that he has received no official notice of Mr. MCCLERNAND'S resignation, and will take no steps toward filling his seat.

One hundred and three of the Seventh Regiment, United States Infantry, whom Major LYND so ingloriously surrendered to the rebels at Fort Fillmore, on the 26th of July, arrived in St. Louis on Oct. 31. Major LYND'S command, after the surrender, was released on parole by Col. BAYLOR, and provided with rations and transportation to Fort Craig, whence they were transported by the Government to Fort Union, and thence over the plains to Fort Leavenworth. The company just arrived at St Louis, under Capt. GIBBS and Lieuts. MCNALLY and CRESSEY, started from Fort Union a few days in advance of the several other companies of Major LYND'S command.

Capt. GILMAN, who rendered such efficient service at Fort Pickens when Major SLEMMER was in command, has been appointed chief of artillery and ordnance officer to the division of the National forces at Camp Nolin, Kentucky.

The Supreme Court, at General Term, have appointed to examine applicants for admission to the bar, DANIEL LORD, F. F. MARBURY, and Prof. WM. B. WEDGWOOD. Before the same Court, the case of MCCOTTER *vs.* The Mayor, &c., concerning the "Ward's Island Purchase," is pending an appeal.

The Stock Market yesterday was irregular throughout the dealings of the day, closing steadier late in the afternoon: New-York Central, 78¾; U. S. 6s, 1881, 94 ₩ cent. No change in Money rates. Exchange, 107¼@107½ ₩ cent.

An active demand prevailed for Breadstuffs yesterday, at generally firmer prices. Cotton was in request, and was stiffly held. Pork and Beef were very moderately inquired for. Lard, Bacon and Butter were freely sought after, as were also Resin, Tallow, Hay, Crude Whale and Linseed Oils, Linseed, Ingot Copper, Lead, and Tobacco. Rio Coffee attracted more attention. Sugars were salable and steady. The freight market was somewhat brisker, but rates were lower, with 547 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock market exhibits marked variations in numbers this week, with little change in prices, owing to the large supplies laid in one week ago. Beeves numbered 3,800 fresh and 150 stale cattle—2,300 less than last week. The best cattle sold ½c. higher at the opening of the market, when it was uncertain how many would arrive on trains delayed by the great rain of Friday. The market closed with 200 head unsold, the final rates being no higher than last week. Sheep are sufficiently plenty and unchanged in price. Hogs are even lower, though less plenty. They are selling about as fast as they arrive.

MATTERS IN KENTUCKY.—The Louisville *Journal* protests against the unjust impression conveyed in Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS' report, concerning the action of the loyal men of Kentucky. It says the State will soon have twenty-five full regiments in the field, and that enlistment of troops goes forward faster than the Government is able to arm them. It must not be expected that she alone can beat back the rebels from her soil—she has not the force to do it. But, it says:

"We do not look for Kentucky to achieve impossibilities; but we do look for her to perform her duty; and our faith that she will do so triumphantly was never higher or more unwavering than it is at this moment. Kentucky, we say to the friends of the country everywhere, is coming up nobly to the trying but grand and vital work before her, and whatever serves, no matter how, to produce the contrary impression, is most unjust to her, as well as injurious to the common cause. She has thus far equaled our most sanguine expectations in her behalf, and she is beginning to surpass them

Gen. Fremont's Removal.

Nothing could possibly be more admirable in tone and temper than Gen. FREMONT'S order to his troops announcing his withdrawal from their command. It is manly and patriotic, and will confirm that confidence in his character and ability which is so widely felt throughout the Western States. The order for his removal found him in the midst of preparations for a battle; surrounded by troops full of faith in their leader and themselves, and eager for an opportunity to vindicate it by their acts. It was the most trying position in which a popular General and a formidable army could be placed:—but both have come out of it with conspicuous honor to themselves and the country.

Their example will be imitated by the hundreds of thousands throughout the country who believe FREMONT to have been the victim of a conspiracy, and whose confidence in him remains unshaken by the act of the Government in removing him, or the reasons which have been given to the public for doing so. They will recognize the imperative necessity, in time of war, and for the sake of the country, of yielding implicit obedience to the Government, and throwing no obstacles whatever in the way of its plans. Whether the removal of FREMONT was right or wrong, it is too late for remedy or complaint. His army has another commander, and it is the duty of every citizen to strengthen his hands and aid his endeavors in the promotion of the common cause. Unquestionably the time will come when all who have taken part in this matter will be held to their just responsibility,—when the conduct of FREMONT will be submitted to the close scrutiny of an impartial tribunal, and he will receive from the people the verdict which he merits. But that time is not now. Other interests of far greater moment than the claims or the merits of any individual demand attention. A gigantic rebellion threatens the existence of the Goverement:—it is the first duty of every citizen to crush that rebellion and save the country.

We publish on another page what we trust will be, for the present at all events, the last contribution to our columns on this unhappy controversy. It is a letter addreased to the Adjutant-General on the subject of his recent report to the War Department. It comes from a source entitled to high respect, and makes a sharp and effective *exposé* of the inconclusive reasonings of that document. We submit it without comment to the public judgment

The Naval Expedition.

Nothing further has been heard from the Naval Expedition. All we know of it is that on Saturday evening it had escaped the fury of the storm that created so much alarm, and had passed Bull's Bay twenty-five miles north of Charleston, and was still on its way southward. The report that it had landed part of its forces at Bull's Bay is not confirmed, and the opinion gains ground that this was not its point of destination. We believe that at the outset it was fixed upon as one of the points to be taken and held by the National troops,—but that circumstances afterwards led to a change of plans, and the real destination of the fleet was fixed further South.

We are inclined to think that Port Royal Harbor, leading to Beaufort, S. C., some seventy miles south of Charleston, and Brunswick, south of Savannah, will be points at one or both of which the forces will be landed. Both are excellent harbors, and can be made dépôts for the collection of formidable armies, from which Charleston and Savannah can both be threatened, and strong columns can be marched directly into the interior of the Cotton States. The fleet ought to have reached the first of these points by Sunday night, and we ought to hear of its landing by to-morrow morning.

We believe it is no part of the plan of the expedition to march forthwith upon any considerable town, nor is it expected that there will be any severe engagement at once. The order of Gen. SHERMAN implies that their landing may be resisted, but probably not by any very large force. Wherever they land the first business of the troops will be to intrench themselves, so as to hold the position until all needed reinforcements can be collected. Ample preparations were made for such work, which can be speedily and effectually performed.

It is announced that Gen. BEAUREGARD has left the army of the Potomac, and gone to Charleston. This is the first indication of the effect of the expedition:—for his visit to the South has unquestionably for its object to take measures to protect the menaced cities of the South against it. The forces they can collect in these States at the various points where landings may be threatened, will scarcely suffice to offer any effectual resistance to the debarkation of troops, or to their intrenching themselves when landed. They may possibly prevent any immediate movements inland,—but if any effectual opposition is to be made, it must be by troops drawn from the army of the Potomac. Unless we are greatly mistaken, we shall hear ere long of the departure of rebel regiments for the Southern States.

AN ENGLISH M. P. ON TOBACCO.—Capt. JERVIS, an English officer, and now member of Parliament for the borough of Harwich, has been speechifying at a Tory dinner-gathering in Essex, and alarmed his audience by telling them there was likely to be not only a cotton grievance, but a tobacco grievance, as the result of the blockade. "Many of those present," observed the fumatory Captain, "might be thinking of a pipe, but here again a difficulty presented itself. Last year 26,000,000 pounds of tobacco were imported into this country from America, but now *not a single pound would be derived thence, and by prices being thus raised the working classes throughout the country must be seriously inconvenienced!*" Another (British) reason for breaking the blockade! The Captain, in the course of his speech, proclaimed himself to be "intimately acquainted with that part of the world"—meaning the United States. Here's the kind of intimacy: Ordinarily, he tells us, 26,000,000 pounds of tobacco are imported from America into Great Britain, but that this year, on account of the blockade of the Southern ports, not a pound will be got. He evidently thinks we are dependent on the seceded States for the tobacco supply—a great mistake. More than half of our tobacco is raised in the loyal States. The loyal State of Kentucky alone produces more than double the figure mentioned by the Captain as Great Britain's total importation from America! Then, of the Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee crop of last year, immense quantities have this season been brought to New York, instead of being sent, as formerly, to New-Orleans and Richmond, and the stock on hand is now three or four times what it usually is at the same season.

This, it must be owned, is extremely fortunate; for, in some respects, the lack of the weed would be felt still more grievously in Europe than the lack of cotton. But we are perfectly able to supply France and England with all the tobacco they want. The French Government is now obtaining, through its agents here, very large quantities, and can get in New-York all it needs for the next six months. Thus, of the three indispensables of the French soldier—"*Le vin, l'amour et le tabac*"—there is likely to be no deficit of the last. With respect to England, it so happens that the quantity of tobacco now in the bonded warehouses of the United Kingdom, is twenty-five per cent. more than at the corresponding period of last year. Besides, so far from the prices being raised to the working classes, the Parliamentary Captain should have known that the price of tobacco may be doubled without materially enhancing its price to the consumer, as the duty is the chief element in its manufactured value. These are facts which the Captain would do well to put into his pipe and smoke.

Confederate Hopes of English Intervention—Improved Tone of the English Press.

It will have been seen from the copious extracts we have given from the London journals, political and commercial, how interesting the British position toward the great rebellion is becoming. Their need for cotton is intense—Lancashire is clamorous for the Government to break the blockade; but it begins to be discovered that the South, not the North, is the cause of the trouble—that the Confederates are determined to demand recognition and England's aid as the condition of allowing cotton to be even *smuggled*; and sound British sense revolts against becoming the tool of such a machination.

Nothing could be more indecent than the frenzied ravings of the cotton organs for the Government to interfere in our affairs and break the embargo. "The present state of affairs *cannot be suffered to continue!*" shrieks the *Shipping Gazette*, with impotent rage. "England must not be ruined because the Free and Slave States are fools enough to go to war. *Let us recognize the Southern Confederacy at once, and insist upon the North raising the blockade!*" exclaims a Manchester journal, while the London *Star* more moderately contents itself with proposing a new reading of international law: "Why should not the great Powers," it suggests, "address to the United States Government a proposal based upon its own language in 1856 and 1857, and invite its assent to a general agreement exempting all private property not of a warlike nature from blockading and privateering?"

The *Times* replies to these clamorous demands of the Manchester men in a just and powerful article, which though simply a rehearsal of the established principles of international law in the case, must fall with a crushing weight on the hopes of the cotton allies of the rebellion. It shows that England, having recognized the Confederates as belligerents, is bound by laws which admit of no doubt or debate, to respect the blockade which the United States Government has established. That blockade has been duly notified, has been acknowledged by the British Government. Interference with it would be simply a declaration of war. The *Times* adds with emphasis—"an *unjust* war, which England cannot commit herself to, even to save her greatest manufacture." It then proceeds to show that it is against the South that the Manchester men should direct their indignation, as the Confederate Government is withholding cotton in order to embroil England with the United States, and make her "the tool of their machinations." There is a great deal to be hoped for in this insight which the British public begins to get of the true designs of the Secession junta. It can be little flattering to English sense of honor to know that the Confederates had accounted cotton powerful enough to force them to renounce the fundamental principles of public right, induce the acknowledgment of Southern independence, and compel the support of British arms to the foundation of a society based on human bondage. That their eyes are rapidly being unsealed to the true nature of the great conspiracy, will still further appear from the following sentences, extracted from the London *Economist*:

"The seceding States have based much of their action and many of their expectations upon the conviction that England cannot do without their cotton, and that, if it be long enough withheld, she will interfere to break the blockade by force; in other words, that she will embrace their cause, and virtually declare war against their rival;—that is, that she will take precisely the line which these complainants are urging her to take. *The South is deliberately planning and toiling to force us into a quarrel with the North; and Englishmen are found ready to fall into the open trap, and help her sinister design!* Is it not obvious that so long as the Confederates entertain any hopes that England will thus interfere, they will obstinately retain their cotton on the plantations, and effectually prevent our getting it in any mode? And is it not obvious that nothing will so foster and prolong these fallacious hopes as the language, which, under the dread of coming pressure, these inconsiderate merchants and manufacturers are using?"

There is something almost of dramatic in the circumstances of this *dénouement* of the cotton plot. Matters had reached the precise point to which the Confederates had long looked forward as the time to play their trump card. The mutterings of the long-expected storm began to be heard—mills working short time, manufacturers reducing wages, operatives assembling menacingly to discuss the prospects before them. Now is the moment, when the sense of public honor is staggering beneath the pressure of a tremendous material necessity, to make the proposition—recognize the Southern Confederacy and the kingdom of cotton is yours. The sound sense and instinct of justice of the mass of the English *people* stands up like an immovable rock against the temptation! "*We should be sorry*," proclaims the *Times*, "*that any such conviction should gain ground in the South, for we feel sure that England would rather undergo much suffering than break through the plain rules of international law.*"

It is, perhaps, hardly worth while to inquire to what extent considerations of policy may have entered into this change of view of PALMERSTON and RUSSELL, as expressed in their organ, the *Times*—how far it may have been prompted by the dread of being "pushed from their stools" by the Tory cotton-champions. The new faith is certainly expressed with an unction which suggests that they are not unwilling to make it a bid for power. However this may be, the new doctrine is undoubtedly a sound one—the speediest method of obtaining cotton is, as they are now doing, to give the rebels definitively to understand that intervention in their favor is an idle dream. Having gone thus far, it would not be surprising to see them acknowledge that the recognition of the rebels as belligerents was a very great blunder. Their Government had, no doubt, a perfect right—as right goes in modern international law—to do so. But it was none the less a blunder. They acted under an inordinate idea of the favorable prospects of secession—under an inadequate observance of the "certain consistency" which would have entitled the insurgents to that kind of recognition—and we fear, after all, under the terribly blinding influence of self-interest. It was a remark of DE TOCQUEVILLE'S, that England was a very great nation, and no doubt disposed to be right in her policy, but somehow or other, whatever she conceived to be for her interest, always seemed to her to be *the most moral thing in the world!* England will hardly expect that Americans will forget the circumstances of her conversion to a sounder faith.

The United States and Spanish America.

The time has arrived when it becomes the Government at Washington to look closely after its relations with the Spanish American States. For many years the idea of a league between those States, to promote the general good and safety, has been mooted. Now that European intervention in Mexico is foreshadowed, it is altogether probable that immediate action will be taken by the Spanish American States in the formation of the proposed union or league, for the cause of Mexico is the cause of all Spanish America. We may also add that it is the cause of the United States, and the necessity of uniting with the Spanish American league to carry out an American continental policy may become apparent sooner than any of us are aware. It is evident, therefore, that our Government should lose no opportunity to cultivate a good understanding with the Spanish American countries.

For the past ten years the United States have fallen in the estimation of the Spanish-American peoples, mainly from what appeared to be our filibustering propensities. But there is no denying the fact that in the success of the Republican party they have been led to believe that a more conservative and friendly policy would follow; consequently, their alarms have subsided, and they feel that they have nothing to fear, but much to gain, from close and friendly relations with the United States. They fully understand that a disruption of the Union, and the consequent diminution of our strength, exposes them to the dire effects of European cupidity, and more especially to the lust and avarice of their ancient masters, the Spaniards, and the danger of again falling under the hated rule of Spain. The Spanish-American Republics now fully appreciate the fact that the great Northern Republic, in all its unity and strength, has been to them a shield against European aggression, and now, in our distress, we are drawn together by a common bond of sympathy.

If, in some instances, we have used our strength against any of the Spanish American Republics to their injury and our discredit, and caused them to look with suspicion upon our Government and flag, it would seem that the policy initiated with these countries by the present Administration, should cause the past to be forgotten and ensure good will and security in the future.

In evidence of this new and friendly policy with the Spanish American countries, we cite the case of Peru. During the administration of Mr. BUCHANAN, and under the legal decision of Attorney-General BLACK, the two countries were brought to the verge of war, solely on a principle contrary to all national law, and one which would give precedent to rebels for all time to come. The present Administration has practically reversed the decision and acts of its predecessor in the affair with Peru. Friendly relations have been restored between the two countries, and we have appointed a Minister to the Peruvian Government. This act of justice, so freely accorded to Peru, will do much towards acquiring the confidence and friendship of the other Spanish American States, and we hope our Secretary of State will hasten the departure of the Minister to Peru to perfect the bonds of amity between both countries.

Peru appears to have taken the lead in protesting against European intervention in the New World. Recent foreign advices state that she has decidedly protested against the annexation of St. Domingo by Spain, and boldly accused the Spanish Cabinet of creating and encouraging disorder in most of the States of South America. That we may be similarly situated with regard to some of the other European Powers is not at all improbable, and it certainly would be a great error in statesmanship not to cultivate those close and friendly relations with the various Governments of this continent which a common interest dictates.

GONE TO THE WATERING PLACE.—The group of sea islands in Beaufort or Port Royal Entrance form the delightful Summer retreat of the wealthy planters of the Palmetto State. The locality is high, healthy and delightful. It is, in fact, the Newport of South Carolina. Won't the nabobs be surprised to see such an access of society, when our twenty thousand Union valetudinarians make their *entrée?* We wonder if they will wait for the *ball* to open?

SHARP PRACTICE.—Mayor WOOD is, beyond all question, among the sharpest political managers in the country. One of the most adroit things he has done was to get the *Herald* to oppose the election of LYNCH. That single step probably gave him the victory.

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

Kentucky—Exaggerated Rumors—Weakness of the Army—Ability to Capture Louisville and Nashville—Forces of Ohio—Kentucky in the Field—Public Opinion in Ohio—Movement.

THE BRANCHES, Ohio, November, 1861.

As one of the correspondents of the TIMES, I claim a merit, which is certainly a rare one. If I have not furnished you news of exaggerated magnitude, I have never misled. Read in the light of history, my letters, whether speaking of the future, or the past, will stand the test of time and scrutiny. They speak only of precise facts, and of the conclusions to which they necessarily lead. With this consciousness of accuracy, I hear with regret the exaggerated rumors which come from some of your Kentucky correspondents, and are even believed by men high in authority. It is of great importance to the rebels, to impress our Generals and people with an exaggerated idea of their strength, and thus to *create a moral paralysis*, which has in fact fearfully prevailed, since the battle of Bull Run. We lose half the power of an army, when we believe the enemy to be the strongest, and the sole business is defence. The armies on the Potomac are a fine example of this. McCLELLAN believes just what BEAUREGARD believes—that he must *defend* himself; and if these two Generals are left to themselves there will be no battle in the next three years; for they are both engineer officers, who think the great triumph of their lives is to erect batteries to defend their positions. Many of them seem to have had the least idea that the country is very large, and they might *go round* a battery. NAPOLEON never paid any attention to fortified cities. That idea is, in military science, exploded. But let those armies stand there. Here all we in the West ask of them. After the magnificent blunder of Edwards' Ferry, (which I hope no one will be so unjust as to make STONE bear alone,) the nation will excuse the army of the Potomac from any violent efforts. The war is to be *fought in the West*. This was plain to some from the beginning, and all intelligent men must now see it. What, then, of the West? We are *driving the rebels at every point*. But, because we are not in the magnificent army of the Potomac, this is deemed of little moment. But here again we meet the *moral paralyses* of Bull Run. The telegraphic column of the TIMES told you, a few days since, that Gen. SHERMAN said it would take *two hundred thousand men* to hold Kentucky! I should not mention this, but it has somehow been reported that SHERMAN said this to Mr. CAMERON when here. I hope it is not so. But, whether so or not, it is simply a type of the exaggerated rumors put in circulation about Kentucky. The fact is that the enemy has never had more than half the strength, in and on the borders of Kentucky, which has been represented. If men would simply look at the facts of the enemy's condition, they would see this. No considerable body of men can be sent from BEAUREGARD'S army, without rendering it easy for MCCLELLAN to overwhelm him. The whole strength of the enemy's forces in Kentucky and Missouri came from Tennessee and Arkansas, with the exception of some half-dozen regiments from Louisiana and Texas, with the marauding bands of Missouri. Thirty thousand of their forces are in Missouri—how many are left for Tennessee? If we give 10,000 to POLK, 25,000 to JOHNSTON at Bowling Green, and 10,000 to ZOLLICOFFER at Cumberland Ford, we shall have more than they can possibly muster. Add to this, that these troops are all poorly armed and disciplined, and there is nothing so very formidable to prevent our advance. Why, take just this fact: ZOLLICOFFER'S whole force was driven back, with slaughter, by four regiments, who are now in pursuit of that exemplary rascal. GARRARD'S and WOOLFORD'S (in part) Kentucky Regiments, with the Ohio Seventeenth and Indiana Thirty-third, defeated his whole army. In a few days we can have twenty regiments marching on Cumberland Gap! Why should we not? Will orders from Washington hold them back? Will Gen. SHERMAN order them away? *Nous verrons.* I only say this—that if they will only let Gen. SCHOEFF, or Col. GARRARD, or Col. DICKEY, or Col. STEDMAN, or any other man who has some sense and spirit, go ahead, *he will go ahead*, until the enemy's line is cut, and the loyal people of East Tennessee relieved from the most enormous and unreasonable tyranny which ever oppressed any people.

Another exaggerated statement is that "no considerable body of men" can be raised in Kentucky. This is utterly false. Recruiting is going on through all the eastern and central parts of Kentucky. Several regiments are nearly completed, and I predict, with confidence, that on the 1st of December, Kentucky will have more loyal troops in the field, in proportion to her white population, than New-York. Besides this, there will be several regiments of loyal Tenneseeans.

This brings me to speak of the forces of Ohio. I said, that about this time we should have sixty thousand men enlisted. The Adjutant-General of Ohio informs me, that including all the squads which are not yet formed into regiments, there are sixty-five thousand men recruited—about sixty-two thousand are reported at headquarters. Of these we have *forty regiments*, and several companies of cavalry and artillery, *in the field*. We have *three* regiments of cavalry and some *ten* regiments of infantry nearly ready. The residue are recruiting in different parts of the State. We have *eighty-one* regiments of infantry and *six* of cavalry, by number, but some of them may be consolidated together.

In regard to the forces in Kentucky—we have now full *forty thousand* good troops there—and several of the regiments are the finest in our service. This body may be increased in two weeks to sixty thousand, and doubled in a few weeks. What then, I repeat, prevents our advance? It will not be the enemy, and it will not be the people. Here let me advert to the public opinion of this region. The people of Ohio are patient, and contented with any delay which reason seems to justify. They are willing to pay their share of the enormous contribution required for the war. They are willing to raise not only their quota of 500,000 men, but their quota of a million of men in arms, if that be necessary. In short, there is nothing which a vigorous and generous people can do, which they are not willing to do. Further, they know that, at whatever cost and sacrifice, this war must be carried on till the Mississippi Valley is united under a loyal Government. All this they assent to, but they are not willing to do all this, merely to pay and honor incompetent officers, whether civil or military. They know that numbers of incompetent men have been appointed. They want them dismissed, as fast as they show themselves. If there be any military genius in the country, they want it brought out. In one word, they want a vigorous, decisive, manly conduct of the war. They want the war conducted on *war principles*. They want rebels hung, the slaves of rebel masters emancipated, the army advance, and fight, and the war made *destructive* to the rebels wherever it is carried. They want no silk gloves, no delicate behavior, no false ideas of humanity. We want either war or peace; and since we can never have peace till the rebellion is subdued, let us make a *real* war. Do you think the poor Tenesseeans who, fighting at Camp Wild Cat for the Government they loved, and for their fathers and brothers, slain on the field, are *not at war?* Do you think they want to handle the traitors with soft gloves? Among the awful realities of the day is this war of kindred in

the Border States. You who mingle in the pleasures of a metropolitan city, and we who live in peaceful Ohio, have little idea of the desolation which this rebellion causes along that long line of country which spreads from the mountains of Virginia to the waters of the Kansas. The rebel horde which, under PRICE, recently invaded Southwest Missouri, desolated every field they crossed; and, in turn, the brigade of LANE destroys and desolates all in its way. And is not LANE right? His men are shot at from behind fences and bushes by men whose houses and barns are just before him. Can he do less than destroy in turn?

One word as to Gen. FREMONT. If I may believe half the reporters say, he has been recalled half a dozen times. However this may be, it is certain that the name of FREMONT is one of power among the people. The people, however, are yet reasonable. They will only want to know that FREMONT is recalled for *just cause*. If this is clear, they will not censure the recall; but they will ask, and justly ask, by whom was made that mistake? Are we forever to blunder on mistaking politicians for Generals? Can we never find out that a man may be fit for one thing and not for another? My prejudices are all in favor of FREMONT. I would much rather he should prove a good General—enjoying the glory of successful results—than that he should be the victim of mourning politicians. But, Generals are not born in a day, nor can they be created by a piece of parchment. Generals must know how to command men. They must have military knowledge and a far-seeing sagacity. It is a miserable farce to appoint students, lawyers, shopkeepers and shoemakers to command armies merely because they once harangued the people, and the people believed they were fit to go to Congress. A VETERAN OBSERVER.

VIEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Herald's Aid to the Cause of Rebellion—Its Statements of the Strength of the Rebel Army—Gross Exaggerations.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.

The *Herald* displays great ingenuity in its efforts to aid the cause of rebellion, while making clamorous demonstrations in favor of the Union. The trick of looking in one direction, while rowing in the opposite, is played with dexterity but while it may deceive the great mass of its readers, it cannot impose its impudent counterfeits upon any man who is accustomed to analyze what he reads. The latest attempt in this direction, is furnished in the editorial indorsement, in yesterday's issue, of a most extravagantly exaggerated estimate, or rather statement, of its Baltimore secession correspondent, as to the number of the rebel forces and their arms. We are told by the correspondent—and the editor accepts and reiterates the statement—that the rebels have an army of four hundred and ninety-six thousand men in the field, which is known to be a far greater number than the Government of the Union has yet called out, the object evidently being to dishearten the people of the loyal States, and to make them sick of the war. The traitor organ reasons very justly, that if the masses of the people can be made to believe this stupendous falsehood, the effect will be to chill the ardor of patriotic enthusiasm, and to form a public opinion which will demand a peace at any sacrifice of the National honor and territory, and the permanent interests of the country. It, therefore, goes insidiously to work to manufacture this faint-hearted public opinion, all the while making clamorous professions of loyalty, and besmearing the President and Cabinet with its loathsome praises, until the best and purest of them are beginning to suffer disparagement in the estimation of honest men.

The correspondent of the *Herald* devotes a column to his circumstantial statement of the grand army of the rebels, which the editor of that journal briefly sums up and indorses as follows:

Our news from the South puts us in possession of the fact that the rebels have an army of 496,000 men in the field, which are said to be divided as follows:

Department of the Potomac	150,000
Department of Chesapeake and rest of Virginia.	90,000
Department of Kentucky and Tennessee	117,000
Department of Missouri	60,000
On the line of the Mississippi	39,000
At Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and Galveston	40.000
Total	496,000

The correspondent thinks that this estimate or statement is rather below than above the mark, and is disposed to add 30,000, swelling the aggregate to 526,000. But as a specimen of the accuracy of the *Herald's* sources of information, it may be noticed in passing, that immediately following this statement, and in the same news summary, the forces under PRICE and MCCULLOCH, in Missouri, stated above at 60,000, are put down at 30,000.

But I propose to give a more thorough exposure of this flattering account of the secession strength than is to be derived from the *Herald's* contradictory statements. The popular vote for President in 1860, of the ten States south of the 36° 30′ parallel latitude, was as follows:

Tennessee	145,333	Mississippi	69,1 0
North Carolina	96,230	Louisiana	50,510
South Carolina	50,000*	Texas	62,986
Georgia	106,365	Florida	14,347
Alabama	90,357	Arkansas	54,953
Total			740,201

* Estimated.

It is known that a considerable portion of Virginia is loyal, together with majorities in Kentucky and Missouri; but, supposing that only one fraction of the Virginians and one-half of the Kentuckians and Missourians adhere to the Union, and we have the following additions to make to the above statement of the popular vote in all the disloyal States:

	Popular vote.
Virginia, less one-quarter	125,418
Kentucky, less one-half	73,113
Missouri, less one-half	82,759
Total	281,290
Add ten Southern States	740,201
Total Rebel States	1,021,491

It is seen that the whole popular vote of the States and parts of States now in rebellion, was but a fraction over one million last November, and it must be admitted that I have made a most liberal allowance for the proportion of rebels in the border States. The *Herald* states, with the confidence of an unscrupulous sympathizer in the rebellion, that their actual force in the field is within a small fraction of half this sum, that is to say, 496,000; while its Southern correspondent, upon whom it relies, would have us believe that the number of men under arms and in the field is 526,000—or more than half the voting population! It is known that men vote from the age of twenty-one to the last year of their lives, and that the soldier population is confined to those between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. But to say the least, there are as many voters above the age of military duty, as there are soldiers under twenty-one, or the age when the right to vote accrues.

The bare statement of these facts will convince every one at all acquainted with history and with the current affairs of Europe, that the story of the *Herald* is a barefaced fabrication, because it asserts a moral impossibility. If the rebels, while seeking the aid of European nations, venture upon such falsehoods as these of their New-York organ, while holding interviews with the enlightened statesmen of France and England, they will be laughed to scorn. Great as have been the military efforts of France, she has at no period, long or short, brought one-tenth of her adult population into the field. About 8,000,000 of votes were cast in 1852 for LOUIS NAPOLEON, and yet the French army has never exceeded five or six hundred thousand men, and it would be regarded as next to an impossibility for that great nation to bring into the field eight hundred thousand, or one-tenth of its voting population. We often heard with wonder, prior to the late war between England and France on the one hand, and Russia on the other, that the latter Power had a million of men. The war demonstrated the story to be an idle boast, and that the Czar could not bring into the field more than half that number. Yet Russia has seventy millions of inhabitants, and one million of soldiers would be only one in fourteen of the adult male population.

In the face of such facts, who will for a moment credit the *Herald's* secession falsehood, which assures us that half the male adults are soldiers in the field? It is obvious that this gross fabrication has been set forth in order to weaken the faith of the people in the triumph of the Union cause, and thus pave the way for an acknowledgment of the independence of the rebel Confederacy. OBSERVER.

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

The Position of the State—False Estimates of the Character of the War—Rebel Outrages—Kansas Men in the Army, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Saturday, Oct. 26, 1861.

The position of Kansas, in the present internecine war, has been much under-estimated by both the Eastern Press and the authorities. The TIMES has, however, proven an exception to this general indifference. Its editorial columns have given evidence that the writers comprehended the magnitude of the game in the far Western States, now being played by the Confederates. Various items of news which have reached here this morning will show the dangerous position in which this State is placed, while the implied censure of the War Department, as expressed in the Adjutant-General's letter to Maj.-Gen. FREMONT, upon the movements of Gen. LANE, proves even more conclusively how little that danger is understood, and how strangely the character of the enemy to be dealt with in the West is comprehended at Washington.

The town of Humboldt, in the extreme southwest of Kansas, some six weeks since was attacked and plundered by a party of rebels, under one MATTHEWS a trader in the Cherokee Nation. Lieut.-Col. BLUNT of the Kansas Third, pursued the guerillas, overtook them in the Indian Territory, attacked their camp, and, though their forces doubled his own, completely routed them, killing their leader and twelve others, and capturing a large number of horses, arms, &c. On the 16th of this month the town was again attacked and completely destroyed, by a p... y of 330 men from Vernon County, Mo., under the commands of three guerilla Colonels, TABERT, IRWIN and LIVINGSTONE. They started from Preston, Jasper County, Mo., and passed through the Indian country. The Land-office of the district, which was located at Humboldt, was also destroyed, and, it is feared, all the books and records burned. The rebels also captured 100 horses belonging to the Home Guards of Leroy, a town some fifteen miles from Humboldt.

On Tuesday last, the town of Gardner, Johnson County, about 25 miles from the Missouri border, was plundered by a band of 100 rebels, who sacked the place, and carried off $10.000 worth of store goods, with a number of horses, wagons, &c. It is feared that Olatkee, the county seat, has shared the same fate.

Adjt.-Lieut. JUDSON, of the Kansas Sixth, (Home Guards) stationed in Southern Kansas, reports that the principle chief of the Cherokees, JOHN ROSS, has raised a force of 1,000 men for a foray into Kansas. This, in addition to the companies from the same tribe already serving in PRICE'S and BUCKNER'S army.

These items show the danger to which Kansas is exposed. The State has raised five, and has now in the field, in Missouri, four most efficient regiments.

There are now stationed at this place, or rather at Fort Leavenworth, three more regiments. A fourth is doing duty on the Southern Border. Two other regiments (cavalry) are being rapidly raised. All the *fighting* Union men in Western Missouri prefer to enter the Kansas regiments, sure that they will have leaders who intend to handle this war "without gloves." The State was originally called upon for two regiments, which were raised by the Executive. These, the First and Second, have already won a proud niche in American history by their conduct at Springfield. Their Colonels, DEITZLER and MITCHELL, were both wounded, as were a large proportion of the line officers. The First lost 130 killed, and as many more wounded. It is now with the Grand Army of FREMONT, having recruited somewhat, being now about 800 men. The Second, (Col. MITCHELL'S,) is encamped at this place, and will be paid off and mustered out to-day. It was enlisted for three months, and has served four. It will immediately be reorganized for the war. The Third, Fourth and Fifth Regiments, form the command of Acting-Gen. JAMES H. LANE, and are now on the Osage in Southwestern Missouri. The Third is commanded by Col. JAMES MONTGOMERY, the ablest and most successful of our partizan leaders. He has already shown himself a good and efficient soldier, and will unnoubtedly win a larger reputation than that which he has yet obtained. His regiment numbers about 800 men, composed and officered by the old Guard of Kansas. Most of the Captains are men whose names have been a terror to the Pro-Slavery ruffians of Missouri. They, with ther Colonel are all strong Anti-Slavery men of the fighting school. Their leader is a prudent and sagacious man, however, and will not embarrass the authorities by rash action of the kind. The Fourth is commanded by Col. WM. WEER, formerly United States District-Attorney under BUCHANAN, and removed by J. B. for opposing the Lecompton swindle. He has seen service in Mexico. His command numbers about 600. The Fifth (cavalry) was raised by Col. H. P. JOHNSON, who fell at Morristown, Mo. Col. JOHNSON was born in Ohio, but came from Kentucky here. He was a large slaveowner. His slaves were brought to Kansas in 1855. JOHNSON acted with the Pro-Slavery party until their excesses drove him to Gen. LANE. He then became, like many others in Kansas, a very radical Anti-Slavery man, liberated his slaves and took an active part in the politics of the State. He was the opposing candidate, in the Republican Convention, of the present Executive. A man of great energy, fine presence, and signal abilities, the cause of the Nation lost a valuable soldier and citizen when he fell. He was deservedly popular in Kansas. His regiment is now commanded by the Lieutenant-Colonel, JOHN RITCHIE. He is one of the "Old Guard," and was a most active participant on the Free-State side. He is extremely like Capt. JOHN BROWN in both the moral, religious and physical attributes of character. Originally from Kentucky, the owner of slaves, he liberated them and removed to Indiana, and thence to Kansas. He has been a prominent member of all the important Conventions, &c., of Kansas. He makes a popular and efficient officer.

This makes in the field under the command of Gen. FREMONT about 3,400 men from Kansas. The Sixth Kansas is a regiment of Home Guards, not more than half full, under command of Col. JUDSON. It is stationed at Forts Scott and Lincoln, where a large quantity of Government supplies are stored. It is but poorly armed. The Seventh Regiment, First Cavalry, is under command of Col. C. R. JENNISON, and is known here as the "Kansas Jayhawkers." They are now encamped and being equipped at the Fort. They number 800 men, and will have full ranks and be on the march by the 12th proximo. This is the corps raised for independent service, as rangers, under the direct authority of Gen. FREMONT. Col. JENNISON, its popular leader, has filled a large portion of Kansas history, and his daring deeds against the Missouri Ruffians—his antecedents prove that the "peculiar institution" and its supporters who are now in arms, will meet with no kid-glove or red-tape treatment at his hands. The fruitless march of Gen HARNEY into Southern Kansas last Winter, to capture Col. MONTGOMERY, will be remembered. The circumstances which led to that stupid affair were these; in Linn County were a number of free colored people, refugees from Arkansas. On the border of Missouri a gang of kidnappers waged a successful traffic in stealing these unfortunate people and selling them into slavery, at the same time it was known that the Free State men had openly nullified the Fugitive Slave Law. These incursions were carried on under pretence of taking fugitives. It keeps the border in a continual broil; and JENNISON, having obtained evidences against some of the kidnapper's allies, raised a company of men, proceeded to their houses, captured, tried by Lynch-court and hung them, announcing, at the same time, that "man-hunting" could not be carried on in Southern Kansas. Four were thus disposed of and one was shot. Since then that section has enjoyed peace until the present war. This is a specimen brick of the Colonel's career. He is a young man, educated as a physician, a fluent speaker, a good strategist and as daring as man can be. His Lieutenant-Colonel is D. R. ANTHONY, Postmaster of this place, and publisher of the *Daily Conservatist*. Col. ANTHONY is a man of the same stamp, has been twice indicted for rescuing fugitive slaves, and, during the last six years, has several times narrowly escaped assassination at the hands of prominent ruffians.

These attempts culminated last Summer in the shooting by Col. ANTHONY of a secession editor, SATTERLEE, of the *Daily Herald*, of this City. He was arrested and acquitted on the ground of self-defence. Its Major is Judge LEE, a son of a Member of Congress from New-York. He is a District Judge under the State organization, residing at Elwood, opposite St. Joseph. The Major has had a good taste of secession qualities. He is quite young, of brilliant abilities and fine presence. The other officers are of the same stamp. The regiment will be armed with Sharp's rifles, Colt's army revolver and dragoon sabres, and will be well mounted. It is expected to be ordered *south* of Kansas, and when it takes the field you may expect to hear of new developments. The Eighth Regiment (Home Guards) is a very efficient corps. Col. WESSELS, its commander, was formerly a Major in the regular infantry. The Lieutenant-Colonel, JOHN A. MARTIN, belongs to the journalistic fraternity, being the editor of the *Champion*, Atchison, one of the ablest papers in this State. The Major, EDWARD S. SCHNEIDER, was latterly editor of the *Daily Times*, of this city. The command numbers about 800 men. They are doing duty at Fort Leavenworth, Atchison and Kansas City, Mo. The Ninth and Tenth are being raised for service in New-Mexico. But little progress is being made in their organization, and it is charged by Gen. LANE'S friends that they were only intended by the Governor to retard the organization of his brigade. The Eleventh and Twelfth are cavalry regiments, and have in all some 500 men enlisted. This makes in numbers twelve regiments, eight of which are effective, though not full. Their numbers and organization are as follows:

First—Col. G. W. Deitzler, Lieut.-Col. C. E. Larnard, Major J. W. Halderman	800
Second—Col. R. B. Mitchell, Lieut.-Col. C. W. Blair, Major — Cloyd	800
Third—Col. James Montgomery, Lieut.-Col. James H. Blount, Major H.H. Williams—Infantry	800
Fourth—Col. Wm. Weer—Infantry	600
Fifth—Col. John Ritchie—Cavalry	600
Sixth—Col. Judson—Home Guards	500
Seventh—Col C. R. Jennison, Lieut.-Col. D. R. Anthony, Major Lee—Cavalry	1,000
Eighth—Col. Wessels, Lieut. Col. J. A. Martin, Major E. S. Schnieder—Home Guards	800
Ninth & Tenth—On paper yet.	
Eleventh—Col. J. P. Root, Lieutenant-Governor of the State, Lieut.-Col. A. O. Bassett—recruiting.	
Twelfth—A. C. Davis,—recruiting—in all about	500
Total	4,800
Add to this two batteries of 12 guns, and attached to Gen. Lane's	200
Four companies under Major Buckmaster, mustered into service for 30 days	400
Eight companies in Missouri regiments	800
Will make total from Kansas of	6,200

The male adult population of the State capable of bearing arms, reaches only to 25,000. This shows one man out of every four in the volunteer service. In addition to this, the militia has been called out at different points and used for defence. Recruiting is going on actively. Of the 6,000 men in service more than one-half of them are in Missouri. Of the remainder but a small proportion are yet effectively equipped.

A movement to organize a new department is being urged with great force in this State and at Washington. It is proposed that it shall include Kansas, Arkansas, the Indian Country west of it, and the Territories of Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico and Arizonia. This immense Territory is now included in FREMONT'S Department, which in addition, comprises the States of Missouri, Illinois and Iowa. Missouri alone is sufficient for Gen. FREMONT, or any other head of the department. Within the proposed new department are scattered about three thousand regulars, 1,500 in New-Mexico, 400 at Fort Leavenworth, the same at Fort Riley, and the remainder in Utah and Western Nebraska. Fort Leavenworth would be the headquarters. It is well located for this purpose. At present all the means of communication with the General commanding consists of a river, now closed to navigation, and one railroad and telegraph line, running through a hostile country, and liable at any time to interrupt on. Kansas alone has—east and south—a border of nearly five hundred miles liable to attack. In the present situation of affairs, all the effective force of the State is drawn off as fast as raised, and what portion that is left finds it difficult to procure efficient arms. On the east is Missouri; on the south the Confederate Indians, and on the west the nomadic tribes, who are liable, at any time to be tempted by the present state of affairs to attack our western settlements. Within Kansas we have a number of semi-civilized tribes of Indians, who are anxious to serve in the war, yet so squeamish is the Administration that permission has been refused to enroll them for the defence of the border. The Osages, occupying a reservation 50 miles in width and 125 in length, immediately contiguous to the Cherokee Country, offered 800 warriors. The Shawnees will raise 200; the Wyandotts, 100; the Delawares, 200; the Sac and Foxes, 200; the Kaws, 100; the Ottawas, 100; and the Pottawatomies, 400. These latter are half-breeds—Canadian French—and would make most efficient rangers. All of these tribes are at least superior in civilization to the Missouri bridge-burners, and equal to the Confederate Indians. Here is a force of over 2,000 warriors. Their enrollment on the border would secure the South and West of Kansas to a great extent.

The Confederate Indians consist of the Cherokees, Creeks, Seminoles and Choctaws. A great proportion of these tribes are half-breeds, are wealthy, and large slaveholders. There are at least 4,000 slaves in these nations. JOHN ROSS, the Cherokee President, is the son of a Scotch trader and a half-breed mother. He was educated in Connecticut, is an able man, and has always been supposed to be favorable to the North. These tribes can put at least 8,000 warriors in the field. Owing to the efforts of the slave propaganda, the half-breed slaveholders have always entertained a bitter enmity against Kansas. Now the State is threatened, while her soldiers are drawn off to Missouri. It is claimed, if the new department is organized, and the authorities provide equipments, that at least 20,000 efficient men can be speedily put in the field. Kansas will furnish 8,000, besides the Indian auxiliaries, 2,000—in all, 10,000. Colorado is raising two regiments, and orders have been issued for a squadron of cavalry to be sent from here, as an escort for the horses to be used in mounting one of them, now in camp at Denver City. This Territory will furnish at least 1,500. Nebraska has two regiments in the field, 2,000. New-Mexico has raised three regiments of mounted men—about 2,500. This would make in all 16,000, which with the regulars, 3,000, will raise it to 19,000. Let this force be increased until the General commanding can have at his disposal a well-organized column of 10,000 men, (the larger portion of which should be mounted,) in addition to those necessary for garrison and frontier duty, and a large credit account will soon be apparent on the side of the Government. It would find that the frontier would be kept quiet; that speedily the rebels would be driven from Arizona, the regular troops there be free to join the advance, and in a short time a column would be seen clearing out the Indian Territory, taking care of Western Arkansas, and making itself felt in Northern Texas, and more indirectly in Mississippi and Louisiana. In fact, such a flank movement is as imperatively necessary as the coast operations, unless it is the desire of the Government to fight the rebels in from the coast, and let them occupy all this Western territory. Such will be the result soon, unless a more comprehensive view is taken of the needs of the West. There are a large number of rebel sympathizers in New-Mexico and Colorado, and it only needs decided success on their part in Missouri to make them *pronounce* for the Confederacy. The Missouri Department cannot control this section effectively. The proposed one can, if it be efficiently sustained. As matters are at present, you may expect to hear every day of Southern Kansas being wasted by the Indians, Missouri and Arkansas Rangers, a movement made conjointly from Arizona and the Indian Territory on New-Mexico, with the seizure of the Santa Fé Road, with its important mails, stations, forts and trading posts. Every facility is now given for such a movement, because the State is defenceless and her troops are drawn off elsewhere. While this is so, and the Kansas Volunteers are doing such efficient service, the people feel indignant at insults such as Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS' letter to FREMONT casts upon Gen. LANE and his command. Every paper in the State but one sustains the request made for the appointment of this efficient officer, with the rank of Major-General, to the command of the proposed department. I have lately been in Missouri, in the neighborhood of Kansas City, and every Union man I had the opportunity or meeting, were enthusiastic in their approval of Gen. LANE'S course.

Scouts who have just come in report that since the march of the forces of STURGIS and LANE, the rebel guerillas have been gathering in small bodies in the vicinity of Independence, with the intention of attacking Fort Union, at Kansas City, and making an inroad into this State.

The chronic quarrel existing between Gov. ROBINSON and Gen. LANE has had an injurious effect upon the organization of the Kansas Volunteers. It is a long continued and bitter feud, and on the part of the Governor, has been waged with the most reckless animosity. LANE, more crafty, in general draws his antagonist into some weak place. He seldom attacks. Even his late speech was meant to make ROBINSON lay himself open to censure, and it succeeded. Forgetting the dignity of his position, the Governor published a vindictive reply, in which he not only abused LANE, but the officers and soldiers of his command, President LINCOLN and all his appointees out here. He charges the brigade with being thieves. The foundation for this charge lies in the fact that at Fort Scott, where LANE assumed command, were stored the clothing for the Kansas First, then in Missouri. It could not be forwarded, and after the battle of Springfield the regiment was clothed at St. Louis. LANE'S men had no clothing, their supplies not having arrived, and he ordered these goods to be given out. For his acts in Missouri, the Union men and papers of that State indorse them, and thatis good evidence of both their wisdom and expediency. ROBINSON sent Hon. F. P. STANTON to claim LANE'S seat in the United States Senate, basing this action on a newspaper report that LANE was appointed a Brigadier-General in the service of the United States. When LANE procured permission to raise three regiments, ROBINSON, through Gen. FREMONT, obtained authority to raise three more—two for New Mexico and one as Home Guards. The first two have not been organized, and the third is Col. WESSEL'S, the Eighth Kansas. It is charged that this was done to prevent the organization of LANE'S command. Thus a series of petty annoyances are charged against ROBINSON, intended to impede LANE, and impair the efficiency of his command. I find every paper in the State but two sustaining the General against the Governor. To add to the imbroglio, there is now raging a dispute relative to the election of State officers. The Governor has issued a proclamation ordering an election for Attorney-General and State Treasurer, both of which are vacant, and for members of the Legislature. He claims that the other officers hold over till January, 1863. On the other hand, it is claimed that their terms expire in January next. A Union ticket has been put in the field by the State Central Republican Committee. It will undoubtedly receive the votes of the people, but as the question will then have to be decided by the Supreme Court, whose official term will be somewhat affected thereby, it is dubious if they obtain their offices. At the head of this ticket is GEORGE A. CRAWFORD, a Douglas Democrat. Two other places on the ticket are given to the same party. The candidates are unmistakably for LANE and against ROBINSON in the quarrel now existing.

There is no local news. The weather is delicious. The Indian Summer rests like a blessing upon the land, and the whole horizon is full of the dreamy haze wherewith the dying of Summer fills the land. The atmosphere is warm and bracing, and its exhilirating oxygen comes to one's lungs like a draught of wine. To a worn sojourner of cities whose air is heavy with foul carbon, the clear and pure breath of the prairies is indeed refreshing. H.

The Address of John C. Breckinridge.

We have received in the Maryland *News Sheet* a copy of JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE'S address to the people of Kentucky. It is a long and skillful review of the position of affairs, the whole aim of which is to present the rebels of the South as having been the innocent victims of national despotism and to distort the measures of the President taken in defence of the Government, into mere arbitrary acts of tyrannical power. It is a thoroughly treasonable and incendiary document. It closes thus:

"For those who, denied by the Legislature the protection due to the humblest citizen, have been delivered over to the tender mercies of foreign mercenaries, and their own fellow-countrymen in the mountains, what remains but imprisonment, exile or resistance? As one of them, I intend to resist. I will avoid conflict with Kentuckians, except in necessary self-defence, but I will unite with my fellow-citizens to resist the invaders who have driven us from our homes. To this course we are impelled by the highest sense of duty, and the irresistible instincts of manhood. To defend your birthright and mine, which is more precious than domestic ease, or property, or life, I exchange, with proud satisfaction, a term of six years in the Senate of the United States, for the musket of a soldier.

This letter is written at the first moment since my expulsion from home that I could place my feet upon the soil of Kentucky. I have not been able to see or communicate with my friend and colleague, Gov. POWELL, nor do I know what course he will think it proper to take. But this you and I know—that his conduct will be controlled by pure motives. Your fellow-citizen, JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., Oct. 8, 1861.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE.—The United States Marshal yesterday received, from the State Department, a commutation of the sentence of death passed by the Judge of the Circuit Court of this District, in April last, upon SAMUEL COLLINS, LEWIS FEATHERSTONE, and JOHN DUNLEAVY, convicted of the murder of GEO. W. PYKE, Captain of the American ship *General Parkhill*, on the high seas, June 3, 1861. The convicts were seamen on board of the above vessel, and were sentenced to be executed on Friday, the 15th of July last, but the time was subsequently extended to the 29th inst. Owing to the contradictory character of the evidence on which they were convicted, together with the petition of many respectable citizens for Executive clemency, the President has commuted the sentence to imprisonment at hard labor for fifteen years, in the State Prison at Sing Sing.

ARREST FOR LIBEL ON A CANDIDATE.—On Monday afternoon, Sergeant COLFAX and Officer BANTA, of the Second Police Court, arrested Dr. ABIJAH INGRAM, a literary character of some note, upon the complaint of OLIVER H. CHARLICK, a candidate for State Senator, who charges that INGRAM caused to be published in a campaign paper, called the "New-York *Union*," a biographical sketch of him, (CHARLICK,) which was in its nature grossly libelous, untrue in fact, and intended to defeat the election of the complainant. Justice QUACKENBUSH held the accused for trial in $1,000 bail, while the printer, Mr. TYLER, and the pressman, Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS, were required to find security for their appearance as witnesses.

A SOLDIER KICKED TO DEATH BY A HORSE.—Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest yesterday at the New-York Hospital upon the body of TIMOTHY HAYS, a member of the Ira Harris Guard, a cavalry regiment, temporarily quartered at Camp Scott, Staten Island. It appears that Mr. HAYS was kicked by his horse in the abdomen a few days ago, whereby he received wounds so serious that he died on Tuesday night. Deceased was a native of Ireland, 38 years of age. He leaves a family residing in Cherry-street in this City.

ARRESTS FOR ILLEGAL VOTING.—JAMES MCDONALD and NICHOLAS NEVITES, Irish laborers, were arrested on Tuesday by Officers VERMILYEA and SHIELDS, of the Eighteenth Precinct, charged with voting illegally. Justice KELLY committed them for trial, in default of bail. THOMAS GRADY attempted to vote illegally, and was arrested by Officer HALLETT, of the Twenty-third Precinct. Justice STEERS held him to bail in $300 for trial.

ARREST FOR BURGLARY.—JOSEPH HEENAN was arrested yesterday upon the charge of breaking into the shoe store of HENRICK KONNINGGER, No. 7 Rector-street, and attempting to steal property therein valued at $300. The officer caught him with a crowbar and "jimmy" in his possession. Justice CONNOLLY held him to bail in $1,000 to answer.

ARRESTS FOR VIOLATION OF THE LIQUOR LAW.—SAMUEL YOUNG, JAMES F. FARRELL, PATRICK MCGUINNESS, PATRICK GINNESS and JAMES BOOR, were arrested in the Twenty-third Precinct, for selling liquor in violation of the statute forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquors on election day, and were held to bail in $100 each to answer.

SLUNG-SHOT.—CHRISTOPHER FLANNIGAN, an Irish shoemaker, was arrested in the Seventeenth Ward upon the charge of disorderly conduct and for unlawfully carrying slung-shot. Justice STEERS committed him for trial.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Edward Everett, of Boston; Mr. Bernard, British Vice-Consul at Baltimore; Mrs. Commodore Hull and family, D. Trefousse and family, of Paris; Capt. C. H. Judkins, of the *Persia*; N. Muller, of England; C. P. Hemenway, of Chili, and W. H. Vallance, of the United States Army, are at the Everett House.

C. J. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mr. and Mrs. Buckingham, of Norwich; Surgeon Sharp, of the United States Navy; S. W. Goodrich, of New-York; R. O. Williams, of Havana; Lieut. James Forney, of the United States Marine Corps, and B. Douglas, of Connecticut, are at the Astor House.

Samuel Hurlbut, of Baltimore; A. E. Stimson, of Albany; F. Allison, of Halifax; Capt. W. F. Russell, of the Berdan Sharpshooters; A. Goldsmith, of Detroit; M. L. Hall, of Boston; Nat. Pendleton, of Cincinnati; W. B. Ely, of Providence; S. N. Small, of Milwaukee; L. Edgerton, of New-York, and Frank Avery, from Italy, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Brig.-Gen. Brannon, of the U. S. Army; T. Biglow Lawrence, Consul-General to Florence; Capt. Hancock, of H. B. M. ship *Immortalité*, Thomas W. Gray and J. H. Walcot, of Boston; A. B. Wainwright, of Boston, and G. Mattini and family, of Florence, Italy, are at the Brevoort House.

Hon. Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts; A. McLean, of England; Col. Samuel Smith, of Oregon; V. Allen and J. C. Williams, U. S. A.; F. D. Hughes, of Hartford; E. W. Eddy, of California, and W. T. Emerson, of Boston, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

R. D. Macauley, J. L. Muser, C. K. Drew, J. K. Heaven, R. Wells, R. Sheepshanks, H. Austin, G. S. Clapp, R. B. Trollop and P. B. Renshaw, of H. B. M. ship *Immortalité*, and D. G. Monticelli, of Ireland, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Hon. W. D. Shipman, of Hartford, and Col. Packenham and Mr. Stevenson, of England, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

T. Appleton, of Boston; Col. Bliss, of New-York; Col. Baker, of Connecticut, and Capt. Clay, U. S. A., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

SUICIDE OF A WOMAN.—The inquest on the body of MARY JANE BUCHANAN, found, on Tuesday morning, with her throat cut, at No. 24 Sussex street, Jersey City, was concluded, before Coroner GAFFNEY, yesterday afternoon. It appears that the woman cut her throat with a razor while lying in bed with her husband and a young infant, and was not discovered until life was nearly extinct. A verdict of death by suicide, while laboring under temporary aberration of mind, was rendered.

Where is Bull's Run?
WHERE IS PORT ROYAL?
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STEEL PLATE MILITARY MAP
OF THE SOUTHERN STATES,
SHOWING THE
WHOLE COAST SURVEYS.
Price 50 cents. Only reliable map out. The evidence—
DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 2, 1861.
J. T. LLOYD, No. 164 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK—*Sir*: Send immediately, by mail, to the Secretary of State, copies of your great military map of the Southern States.
J. C. DERBY, Librarian of State.

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No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, No. 2 Vesey-st. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined,) Elastic Stockings and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. A female attends ladies.

Espenscheid Manufactures his own Soft Hats.—All others that retail hats in New-York purchase theirs ready-made. Consequently the cheapest as well as the finest fabrics are to be had only at
ESPENSCHEID'S, No. 118 Nassau-st.

MARRIED.

HARRIS—ROBINSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 6, by Rev. Frederick G. Clark, J. W. HARRIS to EMMA, eldest daughter of H. W. Robinson, Esq., all of this City.

SHAW—EBREY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 6, by Rev. Thomas Wilks, ROBERT SHAW, of New-York, to HARRIETTE, daughter of the late William Ebrey, of Brooklyn.

BURDETT—ROE.—In East Windsor, Conn., on Tuesday, Nov. 5, by Rev. J. M. Willey, C. P. BURDETT, of New-York, to MARY, daughter of A. S. Roe, Esq.

DIED.

CASHEN.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Nov. 5, of consumption, DANIEL CASHEN, in the 28th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of his brother, John C. Cashen, and the active and exempt members of Marion Engine Company, No. 9, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 153 Crosby-st.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

O'DONNELL.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 6, CATHARINE O'DONNELL, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 49 Oliver-st., on Friday, Nov. 8, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

STAPLES.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 6, at his residence, No. 76 Clinton-place, SETH P. STAPLES, in the 86th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Potts',) corner of University-place and 10th-st., on Saturday, the 9th inst., at 3½ P. M., without further invitation.

FRYE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 5, SAMUEL JACKSON, eldest child of Samuel A. and Henrietta M. Frye, aged 2 years, 9 months and 19 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, Samuel Frye, No. 98 West 45th-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

AYRES.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 6, at the residence of her son, John P. Moore, Mrs. LUCY AYRES, of disease of the heart, in the 81st year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend her funeral, without further invitation, at 2 P. M., this day, from St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

DANIELS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 5, J. WESLEY, son of M. H. and Irene H. Daniels, aged 18 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 399 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

SWEETSER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 5, of consumption, SAMUEL, son of Samuel Sweetser, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 112 1st-place, South Brooklyn.

MACY.—In Boonton, N. J., on Sunday, Nov. 3, HEZEKIAH B. MACY, aged 47 years.

VAN BRAKLE.—In Keyport, N. J., on Friday, Oct. 4, of malignant scarlet fever, GEORGIANA, aged 7 years; on Monday, Oct. 7, GEORGE FRANKLIN, aged 3 years; on Saturday, Nov. 2, SARAH ALIDA, aged 4 years and 9 months, children of George P. and Margaret Van Brakle.

PARMELEE.—In Brandon, Vt., on Thursday, Oct. 31, of diphtheria, ELMER EUGENE PARMELEE, son of Rev. D. S. Parmelee, of the City of New-York, aged 22 years. In his sudden death, a manly youth, a sincere Christian, and devoted friend, has been taken from a large circle of kindred and friends. His end was victory.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

INSTRUCTION.

AN EXPERIENCED AND SUCCESSFUL teacher would give private lessons in the English branches, composition and rudiments of Latin, at a very moderate compensation, with the best of references. Address S. W., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST.

Mrs. LEVERETT is prepared to form advanced classes for young ladies wishing to pursue the study of the French language and English Literature. A course of Lectures on History will also be given.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 570 and 572 Broadway, corner of 16th-st. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at the school, at Randolph's, No. 683, and at Christain's, No. 763 Broadway.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School was reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department is under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwoods's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 685 Broadway; and at the School.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, M. A.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—A GENTLEMAN of education and experience, with superior references, will instruct, in New-York or Brooklyn, a few pupils, privately, in the classics, mathematics, higher English, or elements of German; terms reasonable. Address H., Box No. 3,472 New-York Post-office.

FORTEDWARD INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK —$110 per year. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State, brick buildings, for ladies and gentlemen. Able teachers in all departments Winter Term, Dec. 5. On Whitehall and Saratoga Railroad. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING.

MISS BEAN, MADAME DIETZ AND MISS MOFFAT.—French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 79 East 15th-st. The best professors and teachers are engaged. Instruction given in special English branches, or in any of the languages.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 26th-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NEAR HACKENSACK, N. J.—A. B. WINANT, Principal. Board and tuition $33 per quarter. For circulars address the Principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT Mount Vernon, Westchester, County, N. Y., JOHN OAKLEY, Principal. Winter term commences Nov. 4. For circulars, apply at No. 64 Reade-st., or address the Principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. Winter term commences Nov. 4. For circulars address the Principal.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A situation for a friend, a lady, who has had several years' experience in teaching; is a graduate of a female seminary, and is qualified to instruct in the various branches of an English education, drawing, French and music; no particular locality desired; would be willing to go to California, or to any other distant post. The best of reference can be given. Address T. J. M., Box No. 170 Post-office, West Troy, N. Y.

AS GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—WANTed, by a young English lady, competent to instruct in music, French and drawing, and willing to make herself generally useful, a situation as governess or companion to a lady, either in the City or country. Unexceptionable references given. Address Miss L. A. P., No. 135 South 8th-st., Williamsburgh, L. I.

WANTED—AS GOVERNESS, IN A PRIVATE family, a lady qualified to teach the French language and the usual branches of an English education, with music and drawing. She must speak French fluently, and with a pure accent. Address Z., Post-office, Morrisania, Westchester County, New-York.

AS VISITING OR RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—An English lady, of many years' experience in teaching, desires an engagement in a gentleman's family, to instruct in English, music (both vocal and instrumental,) French, (acquired in Paris,) and flower painting. Address B. E., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

We offer at retail a large and attractive stock of CLOTH AND BEAVER CLOAKS, at extremely low prices. The stock comprises all the latest and most fashionable styles, manufactured expressly for the Broadway retail trade. E. S. MILLS & CO., No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st.

Wholesale stock as usual at Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

R. H. MACY,

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st., SELLS LADIES' DOUBLE KID GLOVES for 63 cents. Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

No connection with any other store in the City.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S — CORSETS AND skirts exclusively. Ladies are invited to examine those celebrated Coutile corsets, manufactured expressly in Paris to Mrs. GAYNOR'S order. A large variety just received. Also, the Princess Clothilde Skirt, a very stylish shape, (new pattern Balmoral Skirt.) Last season's goods selling at panic prices. No. 843 Broadway, near Union-square.

CHOICE FURS. NO. 49 BROADWAY. Opening at retail of an entirely new stock of Sable, Mink, and other choice furs, in the most desirable styles, much below usual prices. S. GOGE, Practical Furrier.

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BLACK VELVET BONNETS, PURPLE, Blue, green, drab, brown, mauve and gray; other colors of velvet. Also, Beaver Hats, in every shape, Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, &c., at the lowest cash prices, at Mrs. W. SIMMONS', No. 637 Broadway.

FURS.

FURS, FURS, BELOW COST—$150,000 worth of ladies' rich furs, must be sold regardless of cost, comprising of real Hudson Bay sables, mink marten, stone marten, fitch marten, ermine, Siberian squirrel, &c., &c., in circular cloaks, carriage capes, victorines, muffs, cuffs, &c. The whole of the entire stock must be sold by the 1st of January, in order to effect a clearance. No reasonable offer refused, the proprietor retiring from business. This advantage will not again appear before the public, therefore an early call is respectfully requested at the old established Patent Fur Muff Emporium.

P. H. PHILIPS, No. 279 Grand-st., New-York.

N. B.—A large assortment of sleigh robes and gents' collars, &c.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$3,000.—A BUSINESS FOR SALE—Worth having, now yielding $3,000 to $4,000 yearly; is a pleasant, safe, regular business, several years established. Can be further increased. Ill-health cause of selling. All satisfactory information and particulars freely given at the office of the Institute, corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st.

$450 CASH WILL PURCHASE A VERY valuable patent right for hotels, private dwellings, &c.; $3,000 has been offered on time, but being compelled to leave for the Southwest, I will sacrifice it for the above amount. Address PATENT, Box 167 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH CASH CAPITAL in the retail grocery business, about to be opened in one of the best avenues and houses in the City. None but respectable parties need apply at No. 64 West 30th-st., between the hours of 8 and 11 o'clock.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE MACHINE shop and foundry of the late William Birkbeck, Jersey City, including all the tools and fixtures. Inquire of E. F. HALL, No. 34 Wall-st.

FURNITURE.

ROBERT PATON,

Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards. Also, mattresses and paillasses, WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., Four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained; solid walnut and oak sets; mattresses, spring beds, &c. Suites from $25 upward. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts., marble building.

ENAMELED BEDROOM FURNITURE, of warranted manufacture, at $24 and upwards, at FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—THE CARTMAN THAT LOST A TUB OF BUTTER in West-st., near Spring, can have the same by proving property and paying charges at 306 West-st.

THERE IS ONE PLACE IN THE CITY where pure country cows' milk is sold, and no other, for 6 cents a quart, at No. 146 East 10th-st., by the Rockland County and New-Jersey Milk Association, between Broadway and 4th-av. S. W. CANFIELD, General Agent.

Reference—Come and see for yourselves.

SITUATIONS WANTED. FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A COLored girl, a situation as chambermaid. Apply at her present employer's, No. 5 West 16th-st., New-York.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young woman, a Protestant, as chambermaid and fine washer; understands French fluting; can do up muslins in the neatest style; best of City reference; has lived 11 years in her last place. Can be recommended by the best of families. Can be seen at No. 141 20th-st., Gramercy Park.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, and to assist with the washing, or as nurse and seamstress; City references from her last place, where she has lived over two years. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 46 West 23d-st., between the hours of 10 and 2.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A girl lately arrived from Ireland, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and to assist in the washing and ironing, or to do light housework in a small family; best City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 238 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable English girl, as waitress; is willing to assist with the chamberwork; would go as nurse; can give the very best City references from her last place. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 46 West 23d-st., between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or as nurse and seamstress; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 228 Sullivan-st., between Bleecker and Amity, Room No. 10.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman wishes a situation in a private family, as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days in the fancy-store, No. 324 Bleecker-st., near West 10th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a highly respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress; is fully capable; has the best of city reference; can be seen, for two days, at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and child's nurse, and would have no objection to do sewing. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 273 West 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and assist with the children; best of City reference. Apply at No. 152 East 24th-st., for M. C. M.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; three years' City reference can be given. Call at No. 152 avenue A, third floor, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable Protestant young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or would do chamberwork and waiting; she understands her business perfectly; no objections to go to the country; the best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 40 East 32d-st., between 4th and Madison avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Welsh young woman, with the best of recommendations, wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or any kind of up-stair work. Can be seen at No. 294 4th-av., or by addressing same number will be attended to, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; has good City and country references. Call at No. 455 2d-av., near 28th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse; would be willing to do housework for a small family. Has good City recommendations from her last employers. Can be seen this day, (Thursday,) at No. 36 Pitt-st., room No. 9.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in the washing and ironing, by an American girl with good City references, or would do plain sewing and take care of children. Low wages expected. Apply at No, 820 Broadway

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; or to attend to children: no objection to go a short distance to the country; best City reference from her last place. Can see a friend of the lady at No. 61 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and do washing and ironing; is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen for two days at No. 20 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, and assist in the washing and ironing, or is willing to do housework; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 264 East 9th st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do housework in a small family; has City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 190 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A highly respectable girl wishes a situation as chamber maid and waitress; is fully capable; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; would be willing to assist with the washing; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 233 1st-av., between 14th and 15th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class meat and pastry cook, who understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; best of City references; no objection to a first-class boarding-house; would assist in the washing and ironing in a private family; no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 11 6th-st., third floor, back room; hours from 9 to 5.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced woman, as cook; one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent bread and cake baker; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; would go in the country. Best City reference. Can be seen at No. 81 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, AS COOK, by a respectable woman, who understands cooking in all its branches, and can make all kinds of cake and de-serts, and would do the washing and ironing of a small family; the best of City reference from her last employer for four years. Call for two days at No. 19 6th-st., second floor, front room, between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; can produce the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 87 2d-av., corner of 5th-st. Inquire on the first floor.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, AS COOK, by a respectable woman, who understands cooking in all its branches, and can make all kinds of cake and deserts, and would do the washing and ironing of a small family. The best of City reference from her last employer for four years. Call for two days at No. 19 6th-st., second floor, front room, between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook in a first-class private family, or a respectable boarding-house; understands her business in all its branches; good City reference can be given when suited. Can be seen for two days, at No. 107 West 27th-st., near the corner of 7th-av., in the store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman, as good plain cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference from her last place, where she has been several years. Apply at No. 118 West 27th-st., a few doors from 7th-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a Scotch Protestant woman; understands her business thoroughly; is capable of cooking soups, meats, game, jellies and all kinds of dessert, pastry and all kinds of baking. Call, for two days, at No. 200 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.; best of City reference.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook, in a private family or a first-class boarding-house; understands cooking in all its branches; the best of City reference can be given when suited. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 West 27th-st., near the corner of 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A steady young woman as cook; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; is willing to make herself generally useful; a home in a small family more of an object than wages; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 214 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., 3d floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing. Also, a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in the washing and ironing; both have the best of City reference. Call at No. 227 West 26th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION AS FIRST-rate cook by a respectable Protestant woman; understands meats, soups, and jellies, baking and pastry; also, English and French dishes; best of City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 118 7th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, a situation as good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; thoroughly competent for her business; very best of City references from first-class families. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 404 6th-av., near 25th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE German woman a situation as first-rate cook; can cook in the French and American styles thoroughly, and is a good baker; would assist with the washing, if required; best City references. Call at No. 181 Avenue A, between 12th and 13th-st., Room No. 3.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED IN A RESpectable private family to cook; understands soups and meats, games and jellies, pudding and pies, good bread and cake baker; best of references from her last situation. Apply at No. 124 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—A COLORED COOK, WITH TWO years' satisfactory reference from her last situation, is desirous of obtaining an engagement in a private family; is mistress of her business. Apply to CHARLES BOOKHAM, Employment Institute, No. 609 Broadway, corner of Houston-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook, in a private family. She thoroughly understands both the English and American styles of cooking, and can furnish the highest City references as to character and capacity. Apply for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs

SITUATIONS WANTED. FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook; is an excellent cook, and willing to assist in washing and ironing; the best of City reference. Call at No. 72 West 19th-st., sixth house from 6th-av., front room, second floor Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable woman as good cook and assist in washing and ironing; one who understands her business. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 75 West 17th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, TIDY woman, with the best of City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; pastry, soups and game; wages $8; also, a thorough waitress; wages $7. Call, or address, No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A first-class professed German cook, only in a first-class private house; she understands the business perfectly; American, as well as English or French cooking. City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands French cooking, and all kinds of desserts; is a good baker. Inquire at No. 261 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the bakery store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK: would assist in the washing; is an experienced laundress; can do up linens, laces, &c.; can make all kinds of pastry, &c.; has good City references; wages expected in accordance with the times. Apply at No. 820 Broadway.

AS COOK.—A COOK WANTS A SITUATION who understands her business, such as meats, soups, and gravies, boning and larding, pastry and deserts; can come well recommended from her employer's. Call at No. 35 West 13th-st.

AS COOK.—A VERY EXPERIENCED PERSON wishes a situation as cook; understands his business in every department and can give the highest testimonials to that effect. Can be seen at No. 82 West 20th-st. for 2 days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-rate cook by an Englishwoman; one that thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and can bring good recommendations. Call at No. 76 4th-av., near 10th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman, as first-class cook; is thoroughly competent of all its branches; twelve years' City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 32 3d-av., three doors from the corner of 9th-st., in the store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; has no objection to the country; can give nine years' City reference. Call at No. 81 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED IN A PRIvate family, as cook, by a respectable Protestant woman; understands her business thoroughly, and has good City reference. Address No. 118 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable girl, as first-class cook; understands her business, and can give the best City reference from her last employers. Call at, or address, No. 65 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

AS COOK.—AN EXCELLENT PROTESTANT cook wishes a situation in City or country. The best of reference given as to character, capacity, &c. Can be seen at No. 294 4th-av.. near 23d-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A professed cook, in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; best City references. Call at No. 74 West 24th-st., next door to 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT young woman, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork and waiting or general housework in a small private family. Call for 2 days at No. 124 Bleecker, near Wooster-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable girl, as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or will do housework; can give good City reference. Call for two days at No. 92 Concord-st., Brooklyn, in the basement.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A Scotch woman as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing. Call, for two days, at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the store.

AS COOK, &c.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN wishes a situation as cook and to take charge of a Kitchen; best City reference given. Call for two days at No. 43 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable girl, as cook in a private family, and would assist in the washing and ironing; good city reference from her last place. Call at 209 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing, in a small private family. Call, for two days, at No. 195 West 17th-st., up stairs.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUAtions wanted, by two respectable girls; one is a good cook, washer and ironer and a good bread and cake maker, and understands her business. The other as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and laundress; have the best of City references. Call at No. 269 West 42d-st., between 9th and 10th avs., second floor, back room.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A GERman cook, and also a chambermaid and waitress, wish situations in a private family; they both understand their business perfectly; also washing and ironing; they are both Protestants, and have the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 242 Elizabeth-st., near Houston-st., for two days.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A Scotch girl is anxious to engage in either of the above capacities; is a good meat and vegetable cook, and is willing to make herself generally useful: no objection to the country. Inquire at Ackerman's Employment Institute, No. 609 Broadway.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable woman wishes a situation as cook or laundress; is fully capable of either: the best of City reference from her present employer's. Call or address to No. 22 West 15th-st., for two days:

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, &c.—A steady, industrious girl, with the best of reference, desires a situation in city or country, in either of the above capacities, or as general housemaid; will be found a good cook and baker and an excellent washer and ironer of a willing disposition; wages moderate. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITuation wanted by a respectable woman as a good cook, and a good washer and ironer, in a small family; has lived three years in her last place; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of references can be given from her last place, No. 201 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do housework; or to do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to a boarding-house, City or country; best of City reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 111 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and to do the washing; will be found willing and obliging; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 150 West 18th-st.-place.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman; is a first-rate cook; understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference from her last place. Apply, for two days, at No. 42 Carrol st., between Johnston-st. and Myrtle-av., in the rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; can give two years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 166 East 23d-st., southeast corner.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a capable woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small family; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer or to do general housework in a small family; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 246 West 18th-st., corner of 9th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a competent young woman, to cook, wash and iron, in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 296 East 14th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as good cook, and to wash and iron, by a very competent woman with good City reference. Call at No. 43 Perry-st., third floor, back room, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant woman, a situation as excellent plain cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; can give the best City references. Can be seen at No. 356 7th-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wants a situation as first-rate cook and washer and ironer; is a good bread baker. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 255 Hudson-st., near Broome.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable girl, as first-rate cook, washer and ironer; understands pastry; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 11 6th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer; has six years' City reference. Call at No. 90 Cannon-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework in a small family. Best City reference can be given. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., front basement.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable woman, a situation to do general housework in a small family; would prefer a good home to high wages; best references. Call at No. 200 Pearl-st., corner Concord, Brooklyn, second floor, front room.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTable young girl wishes a situation to do general housework; has no objection to the country; has the best of reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 190 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED A situation by a respectable woman to do general housework in a small private family, or as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent baker; best City references from last place; no objection to the country. Call at No, 103 East 16th-st., near 1st-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED. FEMALES.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a girl nearly 16 years of age, a situation in a small private family, to do the entire work of the house. She is very accommodating, good-tempered and honest. Good reference given. Call at No. 192 East 13th-st., fourth floor, front room.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A GERMAN Protestant girl, with the best of references, desires a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity; is a good plain cook and baker, and first-rate washer and ironer. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 33 Hamilton-av., corner of Commerce-st., South Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY AN AMERIcan girl, a situation in a small private family to do general housework, or as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to work on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 197 3d-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable middle-aged widow woman, in a small family, or as housekeeper to a widower; understands cooking; has no objection to a short distance in the country. Apply for two days at No. 61 West 12th-st. English.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR COOK.—A RESpectable middle-aged Protestant woman wants a situation, either in City or country, as housekeeper or cook; is an excellent bread and butter maker; has no objections to washing and plain ironing. Can give satisfactory references. Address J. C., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, for two days.

A GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation by an honest, steady and respectable girl, to do general housework; has seven years' recommendations from her last place; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; will prove herself a quiet, faithful and obliging servant; wages not so important as a permanent home. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A SOber, honest and industrious young woman wishes a situation in City or country; is a good plain cook; can bake good bread, biscuit, &c., and is a first-rate washer and ironer; can milk and make butter; has first-rate reference. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS DRESSMAKER OR LADY'S MAID.—A competent dressmaker and lady's maid wants a situation with a lady or family; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting children's clothing, also family sewing of all kinds. No objections to travel. City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 186 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—WANTED A SITUAtion as lady's maid, hair dresser and dressmaker. Call or address for two days at No. 9 Washington-place, near Broadway; can be seen from 10 o'clock to 4 P. M.

AS LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young woman, as lady's maid, or as seamstress and to take care of a young child. or to do light chamberwork and sewing; understands doing up fine muslins and laces; the most satisfactory references can be given. Apply at No. 42 West 14th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, a situation in a gentleman's family; can do all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; can do chamberwork if required; has good City references. Call at, or address No. 240 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., third floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A FAITHFUL WOMAN wants a situation as laundress; she thoroughly understands her business; can do up fine muslins and French fluting; has the best of City reference from her late employer. Apply for two days at No. 166 9th-st., near 3d-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent and most respectable woman, with satisfactory testimonials, wishes a situation as laundress. Apply to CHARLES BOOKHAM, Employment Institute, No. 609 Broadway, corner of Houston-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress, by a Protestant young woman. Can give the best of City references from the last places where she has lived. Apply at, or address No. 166 9th-st., or No. 224 6th-av., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable person a situation as first-class laundress; has the best of City references. Apply at 686 Broadway.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A Protestant woman wants a situation as first-class laundress and chamberwork and fine washing; understands doing up ladies' fine muslins, fluting, &c.; good references given. Call at No. 116 West 27th-st,

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as laundress or chambermaid; lived four years in her last place. Call at No. 19 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation as first-class laundress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; can give the best City references. Call at No. 89 West 18th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE PERson, a situation as nurse; has had several years' experience in that capacity, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and bring it up by hand if required; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 76 4th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; can wait on an invalid, and make herself generally useful; has lived several years with her last employer. Apply at No. 61 12th-st. near 6th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A competent woman, as nurse in a private family; can do up baby's clothes in the neatest style, if required, or would do chamberwork and plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 875 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts.

AS NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A situation for an experienced Protestant nurse, whom she can highly recommend; she can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth. Can be seen for two days at No. 58 West 14th-st.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED MIDDLE-AGED woman wishes to meet with a situation as infant's nurse, or to take the charge of two or three grown children, or to do fine washing. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 120 Atlantic-st., second floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable American young woman, a Protestant; is competent to take the entire charge of an infant or children, or would wait on a lady; has no objection to travel or go a short distance in the country; is kind and obliging, and a good plain sewer; can give the best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 263 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

AS NURSE.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN OF highly respectable character, wishes a situation as child's nurse; she is perfectly capable to take charge of a baby from its birth, and would prefer this, but can make herself generally useful; has the very best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 327 East 10th-st., opposite Tompkin's Park, 2d-floor.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN English Protestant woman as nurse: thoroughly experienced in the care and management of young children: competent to take the entire charge of a nursery; can give unexceptionable City reference from her employer, where she has lived a number of years. Can be seen at No. 122 East 35th-st., near 3d-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as nurse; she thoroughly understands taking the entire charge of an infant, or can do family sewing. Good City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 113 West 31st-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as nurse, and to do plain sewing, or as chambermaid and to assist in the fine washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 63 2d-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS an situation as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and sewing; no objections to go to the country; reference given. Can be seen at No. 101 Waverley-place, for two days.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, by a respectable American young girl, a situation as nurse, or as chambermaid and waitress; the best of reference can be given. Call at No. 228 West 16th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a young girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; has been four years in her last place. Good reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 190 3d-av., corner of 18th-st., in the corset and shirt-store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a young woman fully competent, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of an infant or grown up children, or would assist in chamberwork; has excellent City reference. Call at No. 253 Fulton-st., opposite Clinton-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTestant young woman, well recommended, desires a situation in the above capacity; understands the care of children well; is a good plain sewer. Apply at No. 95 West 27th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A GIRL wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine, do embroidery or chamberwork and waiting. Call at No. 13 Union-Court, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; has the best of reference from her last situation. Inquire, for two days, at No. 106 9th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a German Protestant woman, who speaks English, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress. Call at No. 158 3d-av., in the fancy store

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 88 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

NOTICE.
All persons are cautioned against buying or negotiating the following 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes, for $500 each, viz:
No. 11,302, to the order of R. Williams.
No. 11,304, to the order of J. Livingston.
No. 11,305, to the order of A. R. Winstead.
Also the following, of $100 each:
No. 44,925, No. 44,926, in blank.
Also the following, of $50 each:
No. 37,190, No. 37,192,
No. 37,189, No. 37,191. No. 37,193, in blank.
The notes having been obtained by fraud, and their payment being stopped. COLGATE & HOFFMAN,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York, Nov. 2, 1861.

U.S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
For the sale of
7 3.10 TREASURY NOTES,
Office of
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.
C. F. LIVERMORE, Government Agent.

COLLECTIONS ON WASHINGTON.
Claims of every description,
ON THE GOVERNMENT,
Collected expeditiously, or
PURCHASED ON FAVORABLE TERMS,
by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43, Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON
BUSINESS PAPER,
Bought and sold at lowest rates, by
P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker,
No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.
Chicago, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.
Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.
We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1861. }
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Election for nine Directors of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Nov. 2, at 3 P. M., and will be reopened on Thursday, Nov. 14, at 10 A. M. S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1861.
MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, No. 561 and 563 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
CORNER OF FOURTH-AVENUE AND TWENTY-SIXTH-ST. }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1861.
INTEREST COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1867, will be paid on and after Nov. 1, at the Treasurer's Office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL }
NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 12, 1861. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors to serve the ensuing year, and three inspectors, will be held at the office of the Company, Morris' Dock, Fordham, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, prox. Poll opens at 1 o'clock P. M. and closes at 3 o'clock P. M.
LEWIS G. MORRIS, President.

THE METALLIC CAR SPRING COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, }
No. 64 William-st., New-York, Oct. 31, 1861. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN Trustees of the Metallic Car Spring Company, of New-York, will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, Nov. 12. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order,
RICHARD VOSE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1861.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors, will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 14th day of November next, between the hours of 12 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

$15,000.—$5,000—$2,000—TO LEND ON bond and mortgage of improved City property. $6,000 and $1,000 on improved Brooklyn property. $10,000, $6,000 and $4,000 on first-class farms.
R. SALTONSTALL, Broker,
No. 11 Wall-st., second story, front.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY SHARES, one hundred dollars paid, for sale by RAYMOND, EGERTON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—$3,000 WORTH OF Importers' and Traders' Bank Stock; also, $2,000 Park Bank Stock. Address, stating price, J. K., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT FOR CASH BY D. BRUHL, No. 5 Maiden-lane.

TO LET.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET OR LEASE.—A large and well-lighted room in a central location, near the City Hall Park; very desirable for any business requiring room and a good light; possession can be had at once. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF JANUARY next, the five-story store No. 9 Barclay-st., with basement and sub-basement; will be divided to suit two or more tenants. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, North River Bank Building, corner of Greenwich and Dey sts.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY, ATTIC AND BASEment house, with under-cellar, in Bedford-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Rent very low. Apply to PETER A. BERT, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET.—A NICE, TWO-STORY HOUSE, NO. 16 Charlton-st., with all the modern improvements, and in first-rate order, just been newly painted inside and out—a very desirable house for a small family, in a good neighborhood. Apply to JOHN WHITE, No. 111 Wall-st

TO LET—FURNISHED WITH ALL NECESSAries for housekeeping, to a very small family only—A large front and back parlor, with kitchen, kitchen utensils, &c. No interference. Rent, $20 per month, in advance. Apply at No. 62 6th-av.

TO LET.—TWO THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSES, with stores attached, corner Bedford and De Kalb-aves., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET.—TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE ON DeKalb-av., near Skillman-st., Brooklyn; all modern improvements. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., N. Y.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; rooms 200 feet by 45 feet; engines 1,000 horse power. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Sup't.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A SMALL private family only, No. 76 East 22d-st.; twelve rooms, with the improvements, in perfect order. To see the house, apply at No. 56 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COUNTRY SEAT WANTED FOR CASH—Within one hour of New-York, and 15 minutes of depôt; 4 to 8 acres, with good house and outbuildings and trees and shrubbery, under good cultivation; price not to exceed $6,000; say in Orange, New-Jersey, or on the Hudson River, or New-Haven Railroad. Address New-York Post-office, Box No. 3,296, giving a full description of the place. No agent need apply.

WANTED—FOR A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, a three-story high-stoop house; must contain all the modern improvements, gas, water, gas fixtures, etc., and must be in perfect order. Give description of the house, stating size, lowest rent, &c., and address Box 3,220 New-York Post-office.

ROOM WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES a room either furnished, or unfurnished, near the City Hall, in Brooklyn, in which to give instruction on the banjo. Any person having a room as above to let, will address G. C. D., Box No. 308 *Times* office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—FROM DEC. 1, RENT $150 PER ANnum, a neat cottage, containing seven rooms and cellar, with an excellent stable attached, and about half an acre of ground, situated on Long Island, 45 minutes from Fulton Ferry, near two railroads, and on a stage route; stands on highest ground, between Brooklyn and Flushing; neighborhood perfectly healthy. Apply to N. O. P., care of *Evening Post*.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York. 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME THREE-STORY BROWN stone dwelling, in an improving location up town, west side, would be exchanged for a house in Brooklyn, with stable preferred, or for one below 18th-st., this City. WM. W. HEBBERD, No. 4 William-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT dwellings, finished in the best style, black walnut stairs and doors in parlor story and hall, true plate glass, mahogany blinds, situated Nos. 41 and 47 East 37th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Inquire on the premises.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (60th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterisations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.
By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 658 Broadway.

HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN.—THE GRAEFENBERG FAMILY MEDICINES,
No. 2 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK.
The Graefenberg Institution was organized by act of Legislature of New-York, in 1848, and it is acknowledged as the most popular and scientific institution of the day.
CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
BOMBAY, September, 1860. }
This is to certify that I am personally acquainted with J. F. BRIDGE, M. D., of the City of New-York, and that he is a learned and skillful physician of high standing; and further, that I have used the Graefenberg Medicines according to directions given in the *Graefenberg Manual of Health*, for several years, to my entire satisfaction; and I can confidently recommend them to all who wish to save doctor's bills and enjoy good health.
L. H. HATFIELD, American Consul, Bombay.
Many of the leading public men in the country have spoken in the highest terms of the Graefenberg Institution, and its theory and practice. Others, who are unacquainted with the medicines, but who are aware of the integrity and truthfulness of the Resident Physician, have permitted him to refer to them for the truth of what he may say. Among these last we have noticed the names of HORACE GREELEY, of the *Tribune*; Prof. M. P. JEWETT, of the Vassar Female College, Poughkeepsie; Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., of New-York; Prof. A. P. PEABODY, of Harvard University, &c.

THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS will cure Liver Complaint, Costiveness, Indigestion, Headache, Fevers, Sour Stomach, Bilious Diseases. ☞ *They are certain to cure Pimples, Eruptions, and all Marks on the Skin.* ☜ PRICE 25 CENTS A BOX, WITH DIRECTIONS. SENT BY MAIL, FREE OF POSTAGE, ON THE RECEIPT OF 25 CENTS.

One of the leading Graefenberg Medicines is its
UTERINE CATHOLICON,
which is a certain cure for all female irregularities, weakness, tumors, ulceration, inflammation, whites, fluxing, and other local derangements of the uterine organs, as well as the constitutional troubles arising from them.
Price $1 50 per bottle. ☞ FOR SIX DOLLARS, FIVE BOTTLES WILL BE SENT BY EXPRESS, AND CHARGES PREPAID TO END OF EXPRESS LINE FROM NEW-YORK. ☜
Address JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., Resident Physician, Graefenberg Institute, No. 2 Bond-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. Dr. C.'s a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work. Considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. EARL'S DRAGEES, IN THE FORM of pretty pink lozenges—delightful to take, superior to copaiva cubebs, &c. Cure in three days. Mailed in boxes, $1. Dr. Earl's Anti-Delersive Essense, a substitute for mercury; cures syphilitic, mercurial and rheumatic diseases. Price $2. Dr. Earl's Parisian Preventives. Mailed, $3 per dozen. Dr. Earl's *Marriage Guide*, a rare and curious work. Splendid illustrations; in sealed envelope, 25 cents. Office No. 68 White-st., New-York.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE of an INVALID—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid address and envelope.

SEEK THE TRUE PHYSICIAN.—DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., has cured innumerable cases of secret diseases, and will speedily give you restored health. Do not procrastinate, but call early. Hundreds are disappointed till finding Dr. WARD'S office, No. 12 Laight-st., and trying his great remedies, when they are thereupon almost immediately cured. A perfect cure guaranteed. A radical cure always effected.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor, the great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate and safe removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERtain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOLOMON WARRINER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of S. L. Parsons, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of May next.—Dated, New-York, November 6, 1861.
HARRIET J. WARRINER, Administratrix,
S. L. PARSONS, Administrator.
n7-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY DONOHOE, late of the City of New-York deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 321 7th-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 29, 1861. WILLIAM HUGHES, Administrator.
my29-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN MONEYPENNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 420 Canal-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New-York, April 24, 1861.
ROBERT MONEYPENNY, Executor.
ap25-law6mTh*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PRIZE COMMISSIONERS' SALE.—THE *United States, &c., vs. The bark Pioneer and cargo, captured as a prize.*—In pursuance of an order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, made in the above cause on the 26th of October, 1861, the undersigned, Prize Commissioners, will expose to sale at public auction, on the 11th day of November instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the wharf opposite the Union Stores, (one dock north of Hamilton Ferry,) in the City of Brooklyn, the aforesaid bark *Pioneer*, her tackle, apparel and furniture, as she lies; and her cargo, consisting of salt, in bags, will in like manner be sold immediately thereafter, at the aforesaid Union Stores, where the same is or will be stored.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1861.
E. B. OWEN, }
HENRY H. ELLIOTT, } Prize Commissioners.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at the Brush Factory No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K HOPPER

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.
They clear the Throat.
They give strength and volume to the voice.
They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.
They are delightful to the taste.
They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right o the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.
A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.
Address,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS
CURE SICK HEADACHE.
CEPHALIC PILLS
CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.
CEPHALIC PILLS
CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.
They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.
They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness.*
For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.
The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*
They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C SPALDING on each Box.
Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.
A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.
All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SAVE THE PIECES!
ECONOMY! DISPATCH!
☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜
A "accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE
meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.
"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."
N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name
☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜
is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State, at Washington.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Hockley
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesd'y, Nov. 6.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 13.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 20.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 27.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 4.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, NOV. 9.
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander.
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 9, at noon.
This steamer—unsurpassed for safety and comfort—has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, }
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail Dec. 7.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Removed for convenience of sale.
THIS DAY, at No. 141 Broadway, at 11 o'clock, one of the largest and finest stocks of furniture offered this season, consisting of parlor, library, dining-room and chamber suite, of various and elegant designs; rosewood parlor secretaries, library and secretary bookcases, etageres, armoir-à-glace, double-door wardrobes, sideboards, extension dining tables, chairs, lounges, hall-stands, centre and fancy tables, very elegant satinwood chamber suite, price $250. Catalogues at sale, which is well worthy the attention of buyers, as the goods are of first class, and the sale positive.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, Nov. 9
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, Nov. 16
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY, Nov. 23
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....80 | Steerage to London.....33
First Cabin to Paris.....85 | Steerage to Paris.....38
First Cabin to Hamburg.....85 | Steerage to Hamburg.....35
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.
PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.
By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to procure passports before going on board the steamer.
For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City.
On MONDAY.....Oct. 14 | On TUESDAY.....Dec. 10
On MONDAY.....Nov. 11 | On TUESDAY.....Jan. 7
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMSHIP KARNAK, FOR NASSAU and HAVANA.—Wanted, a berth for the voyage of Nov. 11. Apply at No. 59 Reade-st. immediately.

THE UNITED STATES PASSPORT AGENCY—At No. 34½ Pine-st. O. IRVING, Agent.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depôt, stopping at White Plains and all stations north to Chatham Four Corners, and at Kinderhook, to land New-York passengers.
For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st. depôt, stopping at all stations north of Yorkville.
For White Plains—8:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6:45 P. M., from 26th-st. depôt, stopping at all stations.
For White Plains—9:15 P. M., from White-st. depôt, stopping at all stations.
For Williams' Bridge—8:15, 11:15 A. M., and 2:30, 4, 5, 6:45 and 8:30 P. M., from 26th-st. depôt, stopping at all stations.
Returning, will leave Albany, 10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains, and at Kinderhook on signal for New-York passengers only. Croton Falls, 7 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Fremont. White Plains, 6:10, 7:15 and 10 A. M., and 4:45 P. M., stopping at all stations. Williams' Bridge, 5:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Supt.

IMPORTANT TO PERSONS GOING TO NORTHERN AND WESTERN MISSOURI, ST. JOSEPH IN MISSOURI, THE STATE OF KANSAS, AND ALL POINTS IN AND WEST OF KANSAS.—Persons traveling to Western Missouri and to Kansas by St. Joseph in Missouri, and all points in and west of Kansas to the Pacific Ocean, are advised that the NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD, if they go by St. Louis, is the only all rail route to St. Joseph, which is the furthest point West reached by rail. It is thirteen hours quicker than any other route, and the price is the same—never higher than by other routes. Travelers to the FAR WEST should be careful in purchasing their tickets through, to see that they read by the NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD. This route, besides other advantages, carries the traveler by the great city of the West, St. Louis.
ISAAC H. STURGEON,
President and General Superintendent North Missouri Railroad, St. Louis, Mo.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:
FROM CHAMBERS-ST. | FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. | 7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M. | 10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.
Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M. for Greenport; 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 12:30 and 3:30 P. M. for Syossett; 9:30 A. M. and 12:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., and 12:30, 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M., for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Sufferns, at 4:25 P. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND LODGE OF SOUTHern New-York will hold its regular stated session in its room, corner of Grand and Centre sts., on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 7, at 7½ o'clock. By order,
JOHN J. DAVIES, Grand Secretary.

LIVE AMERICAN EAGLE FOR SALE—Price $15. Inquire of T. C. BUTLER, No. 406 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
FINE OIL-PAINTINGS.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 7th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesroo

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

What is Thought of the Great Expedition.

The Rebels Taking Gloomy Views of Their Business Prospects.

The Batteries on the Potomac.

REBEL VIEWS OF THE GREAT EXPEDITION.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 4.

Our summary of news from the North is of more interest to-day than usual. The sailing orders of the great Naval Expedition will attract especial attention. Speculation will now soon be at an end; and perhaps before these lines shall be printed the telegraph will tell us where the blow has fallen. After reading these orders, however, we cannot join in the opinion which to some extent prevails, that the contemplated landing is intended on any comparatively secluded and undefended spot. If this giant force is to take possession of some sand bar or marshy island, or sea-coast village, why such strict injunction that the expedition should sail in a body, and the soldiers land in such heavy array, and with the admonition that their courage will probably be tested? If we judge these orders by the ordinary rules, and in connection with the Northern boasts that a terrible blow is to be struck, and at our very vitals, we cannot but conclude that it is expected to debark either in the vicinity of a strong Confederate army or of a large Confederate city. Applying these tests, Pensacola, and Charleston, and Savannah, and New-Orleans, are the points which present themselves to our mind. There is something so absurd in the injunction to keep the expedition close together, and to land in a long line of boats, and with elaborate preparations, for the purpose of capturing Sand Point or Mosquito Bar, or Alligator Inlet, that it is difficult to conceive that the Northern Generals would thus make themselves ridiculous.

If the expedition attempt to land at an important point, we hope that our force would be sufficient for their repulse. If among the pines and swamps, they will have committed a great folly, and injured themselves, not us. We are not, however, without other hopes. The winds have been howling, and the clouds have been pouring out their floods. We confess it,—the blast of the storm has sounded in our ears like sweetest music. It has made us think of the Spanish armada, that sailed in great pomp, on grand design, but was dispersed by the winds, and vanquished without meeting an enemy. Who knows but that stormy Hatteras was created for such a time as this? Who can tell but that the rocks and sands of the Florida coast shall prove the instruments of Providence to punish the wickedness of man? The grand fleet sailed on Tuesday, the 29th. On Friday afternoon the storm commenced. Three days had thus elapsed. Where the fleet had got to; whether the storm there raged, and whether it claimed its prey, we have yet to learn.

But whether by the winds of Heaven, or by the blessing of Heaven on Southern valor, we trust soon to be able to announce that the fleet which sailed from Hampton Roads is a fleet that shall never more return, unless, indeed, under another flag.

The Norfolk *Day-Book*, of Monday, has the following remarks with regard to the naval fleet:

"We understand that a gentleman, arrived in this city several days since, reports that a vessel recently arrived on the coast of South Carolina in an apparent state of distress, from some of the British islands, bound to Baltimore. Some of her sails and rigging had been cut away, as though she had been in a gale, and she was endeavoring to work her way into Charleston harbor, for the purpose of getting relief. She was overhauled by the Federal fleet off that coast, and by them fitted up with such needed repairs as would enable her to keep on her way.

They then put their mail on board of her. She left there, and soon got an opportunity and dodged in either to Charleston or some other Southern port, where she was delivered over to the rebels, together with her valuable cargo. On an examination of the letters in the mail from the Yankee fleet, it was found that considerable information leaked out as to the intention of the invading fleet which recently left Hampton Roads. It appears from this source of information that their design is to attack Charleston in force from three different points or approaches, and it may be that Port Royal is one of these points. This information luckily has been in the possession of the Charleston authorities long enough to give them an opportunity to prepare for their reception, that is if they can place any reliance on it.

It is quite likely that the severe gale which has been sweeping along our Southern coast, and which prevailed here on Saturday morning with so much force, has either sunk or driven on shore a portion of the fleet, or it may be has so scattered them as to delay the time of the contemplated attack. If this should prove a correct surmise then it will only give us some additional time to make preparations, and at one point where we suspect they intend to attack, a few days only gained would enable them to defy the attack of the Hessians.

Now what is stated above may probably have some connection with the following which we find in the Richmond *Examiner* of Saturday morning; we say it may have some connection with it, although we don't know that it has—we merely tell it as it was told to us, without vouching for its occurrence.

The *Examiner*, of Saturday, says;

"It is understood that the Government has information, the particulars of which are not given to the public, that furnishes grounds for the belief that the Yankee fleet were preparing to land at Port Royal, in South Carolina. There is said to be here one of the most capacious and finest harbors on the Atlantic coast, with but few natural advantages for its defence. It is thought not improbable that the enemy may attempt to move inland towards Charleston."

BUSINESS PROSPECTS IN THE SOUTH.

From the Memphis Appeal, Oct. 26.

The Columbus embargo on grain and produce still continues to be a fruitful subject of remark. Planters on 'Change, from within the limits of prohibition, complain of the position in which they are placed by the embargo. They say they have cheerfully contributed to the comfort of the army, and are ready to do as much as any in behalf of the Southern cause, but *they do not like being denied the liberty of going to market*—they do not like produce spoiling on their hands, from the proceeds of which they should pay their taxes and lay in their supplies—and they do not like the idea of being compelled to accept of one price for their produce while their neighbors beyond the boundaries get another and a higher price. There is a growing disposition to appeal to Richmond.

Sales of wheat were made at $1 50—$1 60 was generally asked. Flour was firm, at $9@$10 75, according to quality. The Richmond (Va.) *Whig* of Monday quotes corn scarce and in demand, at 80 cents; oats, 50 cents; wheat at 90c.@95c. for red, and $1@$1 05 for white.

The opinion is very generally expressed that patriotic duty, wise policy, and benevolent feeling, *all require the planter, for the coming year, to abandon the planting of cotton for that of corn, wheat, potatoes, and other necessaries of life.* Speakers expressed their desire that the planters generally should know that the war is not to be the short effort of a few months that was anticipated; that in this war the enemy's policy is to treat the South rather as a besieged garrison than as a force in the field. In the words of the New-Orleans *Delta*, "The policy of the enemy evidently is to starve us out, to substitute for a trial of arms a trial of resources, of endurance and non-intercourse. This change in their strategy has been prompted by the idea that the South is not self-sustaining; that it has heretofore depended upon other countries for many of the necessaries of life, and that as long as it pursues its old policy, it will be driven to the hardest straits to save its people from extreme suffering.

There is much exaggeration, of course, in this assumption of our adversaries; but there is this amount of truth in it, to wit: That if the South should, during the present war and blockade, continue in its old course of devoting its land, labor and capital to a production which it cannot make available for the support of its people; if it continue to raise cotton and tobacco, which it cannot convert into money with which to purchase the necessaries of life, and is further prevented from such purchases by the blockade—there must be no little suffering and hardship among our people, and to thwart the new policy and strategy of the enemy, *it will be the obvious duty and policy of our planters to abandon altogether or greatly reduce their cultivation of the great staples*, in order to devote their land and labor to raising provisions and supplies which they have hitherto purchased from other countries."

To these words may be added the following from the New-Orleans *Crescent*: "*As for the raising of the blockade, with the expectation of trade with Europe, it is all ignis fatuus for the present. The blockade will only be opened after severe fighting.*" The *Delta* states that it is contemplated to call a Convention of cotton planters, at which a course of proceeding on this subject shall be decided on.

It was observed on 'Change that if cotton planters proceed to grow cotton next year as they have done this, they will again have it on their hands, and find it impossible to turn it into money. More than this, if we should have two or more crops of cotton on hand when the blockade is opened, the planters, reduced to extremity for want of money, must rush their cotton to market. The European markets would be glutted, the price would go down, a glut of manufactured goods would lead the shelves of dealers on the succeeding season, and thus the price of cotton would suffer a depression it might take years to recover from. On the contrary, if provisions are raised our people will be fed, the schemes of the enemy will thus be baffled, and the price of cotton will be maintained in European markets. This is a subject planters should well consider. We can scarcely expect another year to have as favorable a season as we have had this, and the price of provisions be remunerative; everything will find a ready market for ready money, and the cause of the South will receive a powerful support.

There is less attention given on 'Change to the subject of the approaching large arrivals of sugar and molasses than the matter demands. There appears to be a difficulty with many in realizing the fact that Memphis is about to become a sugar market. Attention is asked to the following extracts. The New Orleans *Delta* of Thursday last says: "As most of the up freights of our Memphis packets is, and will be, sugar and molasses, it behooves our Memphis friends to get the sugar landing ready as soon as possible, for they may look for a heavy dose of sugar and molasses enough to sweeten Memphis or anybody who takes her part." The New Orleans *Crescent* has the following: "There have been large remittances from Tennessee in Treasury notes within the past few days to be invested in sugar and molasses. The demand for sugar and molasses for Alabama and Tennessee is extending, and heavy transactions are expected the coming month."

The shipments of molasses this week have been large for the times. All of this article made this season will probably, in fact, without a doubt, be required for consumption in the Southern Confederacy, and with the promising large yield of sugar relatively, the returns will be proportionably larger. The great value of molasses for plantation and negro supplies will be fully realized and demonstrated this year. We are in for a war of longer or less duration. *If the blockade of our ports is not raised within three or four months, cotton will be a drug. Prices of breadstuffs are advancing to most exorbitant prices* Sugar and molasses will be the only products to be relied on. These two items will be worth in market something approximating twenty-eight millions of dollars. If, however, cotton planters cannot sell their cotton, or are compelled to keep it on plantations, how can they realize money to purchase sugar and molasses, which will be very abundant, and possibly rule at extreme low rates?

SPECIAL ORDER—NO. 142.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION WESTERN DEPARTMENT, COLUMBUS, Ky., Oct. 22, 1861.

Hereafter no grain will be allowed to be taken from that portion of the State of Tennessee bounded on the south by the military road, running east from Fulton, on the Mississippi River, to Mason's depot, on the Memphis and Ohio Railroad; on the west by the Mississippi River, and on the east by the Memphis and Ohio Railroad. Nor will grain be allowed to be taken from any of the counties on the west bank of the Mississippi River north of Fulton, Tenn., the grain in this district being required for the use of the army.

Steamboat captains and railroad agents are strictly prohibited from transporting grain in violation of this order. By command of Major-Gen. POLK.

E. D. BLAKE, Captain C. S. A.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE BATTERIES ON THE POTOMAC.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

DUMFRIES, Monday, Oct. 21, 1861.

* * * * * * *

Taking a road to the left of the town, across the run, where formerly vessels of medium size discharged their cargoes at well-built wharves, we pass down to a farm-house now used as Gen. TRIMBLE'S headquarters. Tents have been prepared near the batteries, to which the General and his Staff will soon remove. From here to the river, the distance is about three and a half miles, the road passing through an unbroken line of woods until the river comes in view. To the left of the road is Triplet's Hill, upon which "Long Tom" has been mounted to bear upon the channel. About a thousand yards from the base of the hill, and upon the point at the outlet of Dumfries Bay, is the first of the batteries that have been unmasked and discovered to the enemy. Below are several more, and, as I have previously stated, situated upon the different headlands. The locations of these defences are well chosen for the blockade of the river, and, protected by an intrenched camp, are invincible to the assaults of the enemy. *I am firmly of opinion that, taken in connection with a small marine battery, these works form a complete obstruction to vessels going up or down the Potomac.*

From Triplet's Hill a magnificent view of the country can be obtained. Looking towards Washington, we see the river curving around a bold point on the Maryland side, just off which three Federal war steamers are swaying in the wind, watching, with cat-like anxiety, the movements of the batteries below. Small craft of every variety, sloops, fish-boats and yachts, pass by constantly towards the distant sea, looking like white-winged pilgrims to some distant land. The Maryland shore is quite bold, and the land high as far as the eye can see up and down. On this side the shore is in some places low, long points or shoals of sand stretching out for some distance into the river. Generally the shores are well cultivated; but there is still many miles of forest.

Looking down from Triplet's hill towards the river a large battery is seen, upon which two Confederate flags are flying. Between this and the base of the hill is a small cove or bay, in which the two captured schooners are lying. As I rode up this morning, a party of men were busy in landing their cargoes. Several flats had been obtained, and these passed to and fro from the vessels as rapidly as they could be loaded and unloaded. The shore was strewn with bundles of hay, and men and teams were hurrying them away to be distributed among the different artillery and cavalry corps. Entering a long boat, a party of us, accompanied by Gen. TRIMBLE, paid a visit to the prizes. The larger lay some six or seven yards from the shore, and the other but a few rods distant.

On approaching, we could read the name of the former, "*Fairfax*, N. Y." It has been for some time engaged in trade between New-York and Washington, and is one of a regular line of packets owned by SAFFORD & DODGE, No. 52 Front-street. The agents here are STEPHEN SHINER, of Alexandria, and MCCOBB & DODGE, of Georgetown. The vessel is a topsail-schooner of some three hundred or three hundred and fifty tons burden, painted black, with clean spars and rigging. The sails are new, and in good repair, except in spots where the cannon balls from our batteries damaged them.

The second schooner was a much smaller craft, and was laden with pine wood, destined for consumption in Washington. The name of the vessel was *Mary Virginia*, and I understand it was owned by a poor man in Maryland, but that it was for the time carrying out a Federal contract.

The value of these prizes is not great, but sufficient to pay the expense of the batteries. The hay was particularly needed at this point.

Returning through the town of Dumfries, we visited the hospital just organized by an old navy friend, A. S. GARNETT, formerly Surgeon United States steamer *Wyandotte*, but now in the Confederate navy. He has everything very nicely and comfortably arranged, and so important are his labors that I shall make particular note of them in another letter. He is the Surgeon of Gen. TRIMBLE'S Brigade, and is becoming very popular at his post.

THE PIRATES AT WORK.

The Charleston *Mercury*, of the 21st., has the following editorial:

"Our privateers are far from idle, although we hear less than formerly of their doings in the New-York papers. Among their latest exploits is the capture of the brig *Grenada*, of Portland, Me., (PETTENGILL, master,) from Nuevitas, Cuba, for New-York, with a cargo of sugars, molasses, mahogany, and honey. We also hear it whispered that there has been an important (and *not* involuntary) accession to our stock of sugar, molasses, coffee, etc.

There are other important matters that have transpired, to which we do not think proper, just yet, to allude otherwise than vaguely. There is good cause to believe that, in addition to the usual blockading squadron, a large steam transport, freighted with Yankee troops, is hovering along our coast, not very far from this harbor. Some people, who appear to know more than others, say that an attempt to effect a landing will very soon be made. Thanks to the energy of Gen. RIPLEY, it is not likely that we shall have the mortification of chronicling any "Hatteras Affair" on the coast of this State.

A PRISONER.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Oct. 24.

There reached this city last night from Norfolk, by way of Petersburgh, under proper escort, a Lieut. HALE, of the Federal army, said to be a relative of the notorious New-Hampshire Senator, and of that nonentity, GIDEON WELLES, the Yankee Secretary of the Navy. The hapless lieutenant was, it is said, endeavoring to reach Newport's News, from one of the Yankee ships-of-war, late on Sunday night last, and was driven by an unpropitious gale ashore in the vicinity of our battery at Pig Point, where he was promptly nabbed and transferred to the Confederate Hotel, in this city, where, under the watchful ministrations of Capt. GIBBS, he may reflect upon the truthfulness of the trite old adage that "it's an ill wind that blows nobody good."

RUMORED RESIGNATION OF BEAUREGARD.

The *Day Book* says that a rumor existed in that city on Sunday that Gen. BEAUREGARD had resigned, but does not credit it. A dispatch from Richmond also says that a similar rumor exists there, and for several days the question has been asked on the street, but the reporter is unable to say whether there is any truth in it or not, but gives it as a current rumor of the day. [A gentleman was in Baltimore on Tuesday, who stated that he saw Gen. BEAUREGARD at Gordonsville, Va., on Monday, *en route* for Charleston.]

GEN. WISE.

The Norfolk *Day Book* of Monday says:

"Gen. WISE is still confined to his room, but he is convalescent and receives a large number of visitors. The Wise Legion will be withdrawn from Western Virginia, and another sent to replace it, but its future destination is unknown. BRECKINRIDGE wants to take it with its fighting commander to Kentucky, but WISE thinks the enemy have serious designs on North Carolina, and prefers to go there. Wherever he goes the enemy will meet a 'Cœur de Lion.'"

REPORTED FIGHT NEAR SAVANNAH.

A dispatch dated Savannah, Oct. 12, says there was a fight below that city, originating in consequence of the Federals attempting to burn a vessel aground on Warsaw beach. The attempt failed, and the Federal frigate left.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

From the annual report of the Comptroller-General of the State of Georgia, we learn that she has now in the field thirty-four full regiments (some more than full) and four partially filled regiments, together with three battalions, and other independent companies in Virginia and Georgia, amounting in all to about forty regiments in the Confederate Government service. And besides this, three regiments now in the State service are to be increased at once to six regiments for the defence of her sea-coast.

The Maryland Regiment in the Confederate army appears to be in distress, as special efforts had been made to collect funds for its relief. Among the contributions we notice the name of Mr. WM. BYRNE, formerly of Baltimore, for $200. A concert for the benefit of the same regiment was given in Richmond on the evening of the 24th, under the direction of Prof. J. H. HEWITT. It was gotten up under the auspices of the following committee, and yielded quite a handsome sum: Mrs. President Davis, Mrs. Wirt Robinson, Brig.-Gen. Winder, W. H. Macfarland, Esq., Rev. Dr. Reid, Rev. Dr. Moore, Rev. Dr. Burrows, Rev. Dr. Peterkin, Rev. Geo. Woodbridge, Rev. Dr. Duncan, James Beale, M. D., Charles S. Mills, M. D.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard*, of the 23d., contains the following announcement of the death of Judge DICK:

"We are pained to record the death of this excellent man, which took place on the 15th instant, in Gates County. He fell sick, we understand, at Edenton, whither he had gone to hold Court, and was removed to a point some twelve miles from Blackwater Depôt, where he died. Judge DICK was in the 73d year of his age. He had been on the Superior Court Bench upwards of thirty years, having been elected, we believe, while a member of the Commons from Guilford County. He was a good man, and an honest, impartial and upright Judge."

The name of the Protestant Episcocal Church in the South has been settled upon by the Convention now in session at Columbia, S. C. It is the "Protestant Episcopal Church in the Confederate States." This was proposed by Bishop ELLIOTT, of Georgia.

The Natchez *Courier*, of Saturday, Oct. 26, says:

"We learn that the amount of goods which will be shipped from this place in charge of Mr. O. KIBBLE, for the forces under JEFFERSON THOMPSON and HARDEE, will not fall far short of $4,000. Among the items we notice 2,700 pair of socks, 150 pair of fine blankets, worth on an average $7 per pair. As an item for our good abolition friends, in connection with these things, we will state that the old negro man "JEFF," who has been driving a dray in Natchez for many years, volunteered his services, and hauled the boxes containing these goods to the landing free of charge."

"Personne," the Charleston *Courier's* correspondent, writing from Fairfax Court-house, Va., on the 5th inst., says:

"I learn that Gen. BEAURGARD has lately received a present from a young lady in Alexandria—one of those quaint yet delicate tokens which could have been conceived nowhere but in a woman's brain. It was simply three elegant shirt studs, with the words, 'Let—us—out,' respectively enameled on each. I have not heard that the gallant General yet wears the expressive appeal over his heart, but I think it is in his heart, nevertheless."

The following is taken from the Columbia (S. C.) *Guardian*, of the 21st:

"Our community was startled on yesterday morning by the intelligence of the death of Col. ANDERSON, at the camp at Lightwood Knot. He had been in the city the day previous, and returned to the camp on Friday afternoon. He was on dress parade that evening, and up to the time of his retirement for the night appeared to be in good health. His servant found him on the floor of his tent, insensible and unconscious, in which state he remained until he breathed his last. Col. ANDERSON had been many years engaged in mercantile business, and was highly esteemed by our whole community for his many excellent qualities. His loss will be severely felt by the officers and men of his regiment, (Col. DE SAUSSURE'S,) of which he was Lieutenant-Colonel."

The last issue of the Huntsville *Advocate* says:

"Owing to the defective military arrangements of our State authorities, in not equipping volunteers, many companies from North Alabama have gone to Tennessee, and entered into her service. Between two and three regiments from North Alabama are now in camps in Tennessee—thus losing their State identity, and go to swell the reputation of that State. Tennessee receives them for twelve months, when our State and Confederacy do not."

Gen. A. S. JOHNSTON has been placed in command of all the Confederate forces in Missouri, and has issued a proclamation forbidding any property leaving the State.

The following rules are laid down for the direction of ladies at the South willing to knit socks for the Confederate soldiers:

"Get large needles and coarse yarn; cast on seventy-eight stitches, and knit the leg ten inches before setting the heel. The heel should be three and a half inches long, and knit of double yarn, one fine and one coarse, for extra length. The foot should be eleven or twelve inches long."

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

About twenty-five officers have been placed upon the retired list, by the Army Retiring Board, which still continues its labors in Washington. The most prominent of the retired officers are:

Name.	Rank.	Length of Service. Years.
Winfield Scott	Brevet Lieutenant-General	53
Sylvester Churchill	Inspector-General	49
John J. Abert	Colonel Topographical Eng'rs.	47
Governeur Morris	Colonel First Infantry	37
B. L. E. Bonneville	Colonel Third Infantry	46
Thompson Morris	Lieut.-Col. Fourth Infantry	39
Joseph R. Smith	Br't Lieut.-Col. Seventh In'y.	38
James Kearney	Lieut.-Col. Top. Engineers	48
Campbell Graham	Major Topographic'l Engineers.	39
Giles Porter	Major Fourth Artillery	43
H. L. Scott	Inspector-General	28

Col. WILLIAM WHISTLER, of the Fourth Infantry, although his name is not on the retired list, has been virtually retired for some years. He is the oldest officer in the army, having been commissioned in 1801.

Brevet-Col. W. THAYER, of the Corps of Engineers, whose case is now before the Board, has seen a great deal of service, having entered the army as Second-Lieut. of Engineers in February, 1808. He was breveted Colonel in March, 1833, and appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in July, 1858, which rank he now holds. Col. THAYER'S case shows the extreme slowness of promotions in the Corps of Engineers. After fifty-three years' service, he is only Lieutenant-Colonel, although he has held the brevet rank of Colonel for more than twenty-eight years.

The three new steamers on the stocks at the Brooklyn Navy-yard are being pushed forward as rapidly as the resources of the yard—and they are not by any means limited—will allow. The propeller *Oneida* is the nearest completion. When her deck is caulked and her sides painted she will be ready for launching. The side-wheel steamer *Octororo* has made very good progress. The caulkers are at work upon her, and she will soon be planked up. The bank which would have interfered with her being launched has been cut away. The propeller *Adirondack* is the least advanced of the three, but as soon as the *Oneida* is off the stocks she will be hurried forward without delay.

Four steamers recently put into commission—the *Connesticut*, *Supply*, *Santiago de Cuba* and *Sheppard Knapp*—are still at the yard. The two latter will sail to-day. The *Connecticut* is taking in fresh provisions, and, as well as the *Supply*, will leave in a day or two.

A whitesmith's shop is being erected on the parade-ground attached to the Brooklyn Marine Barracks. Its dimensions are 28 feet by 90 feet, and it will have six fire-places. This looks as if business was not expected to decrease just yet.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Result of the Election.

The election on Tuesday passed off very quietly, and a respectable vote—nearly 22,000—was polled. All of the candidates on the People's Ticket were elected, except in the cases of two candidates for Assembly—in the Fourth and Sixth Districts—who were defeated by local causes. Mr. STEWART, the People's candidate in the Fourth District, was defeated by Mr. DARCY, Democrat, undoubtedly because of his alleged hostility to the Metropolitan Police law. In the Sixth District, Mr. STEARNS, the People's candidate, doubtless owes his defeat to the fact that he is understood to be an ardent Abolitionist, and sympathized strongly with the John Brown raid upon the "sacred soil" of Virginia. The successful candidate was put up by the Republicans. The names of the officers elected are as follows:

SENATOR—*Second District*—Jesse C. Smith, P.
Third District—Henry C. Murphy, P.
REGISTER—Hugh McLaughlin, P.
COUNTY CLERK—J. N. Stearns, P.
CORONER—T. P. Norris, P.
SUPERINTENDENT OF THE POOR—Ditmas Jewel, P.
JUSTICES OF SESSIONS—Wm. H. Hoyt, P., N. Stillwell, P.
ASSEMBLY.—*First District*—A. J. Provost, P.
Second District—R. J. Lalor, P.
Third District—W. M. Thomas, P.
Fourth District—J. Darcy, D.
Fifth District—C. L. Benedict, P.
Sixth District—Samuel T. Maddox, R.
Seventh District—Edgar McMullen, P.

COURT OF SESSIONS.—In this Court yesterday the following cases were disposed of: MICHAEL BERSON and JAMES MCCAULEY, two soldiers belonging to the Washington Grays, were arraigned on an indictment of burglary, committed at East New-York. A plea for guilty of larceny was accepted, and they were sentenced to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for six months each. WM. JOHNSON pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree, and was sentenced to two years and six months imprisonment at Sing Sing. The offence was committed at the store of Mr. BUNCE, corner Fulton and Henry streets.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—JOSEPHINE ROSS, while at work yestesday in the window in the third story of a house on Vanderbilt near Park avenue, fell to the sidewalk, and was seriously and probably fatally injured

INSTALLATION.—Rev. N. A. STAPLES was last evening installed as the pastor of the Second Unitarian Church, in the Chapel at the corner of Clinton and Congress streets.

THE STATE ELECTIONS.

NEW-YORK.

The returns from the State are so incomplete, that it is useless to give them in detail. We subjoin tables of Senators and Assemblymen so far known to be elected:

THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATORS ELECTED.

Dist.
1. Monroe Henderson, Rep. and Union.
2. Jesse C. Smith, Rep. and Union.
3. H. C. Murphy, Union.
4. Christian B. Woodruff, Dem.
5. Charles G. Cornell, Dem. and Union.
6. John J. Bradley, Dem.
7. Richard B. Connolly, Dem. and Union.
8. H. D. Robertson, Rep. and Union,
10. H. A. Clarke, Union.
11. W. H. Tobey, Rep. and Union.
12. Ralph Richards, Rep. and Union.
13. Jacob J. Werner, Rep. and Union. (?)
14. Joseph H. Ramsey, Rep. and Union.
15. John Willard, Union of all parties.
17. C. C. Montgomery, Union of all parties.
18. James A. Bell, Rep. and Union.
19. Alex H. Bailey, Rep. and Union.
20. Geo. A. Harden, Rep. and Union.
21. R. K. Sanford, Rep. and Union.
22. Allen Monroe, Rep.
23. Henry A. Clark, Rep.
24. Lyman Truman, Rep. and Union.
25. C. M. Abbott, Rep.
27. John Magee, Dem.
28. Lysander Farran, Union of all parties.
29. A. Hutchinson, Rep. and Union.
31. Henry W. Rogers, Rep. and Union.
32. H. C. Young, Rep.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY ELECTED.

ALBANY COUNTY.

Dist.
1. John Vandersee, Dem.
2. A. J. Cornell, Rep. and Union.
4. Wm. Doyle, Dem.

BROOME COUNTY.

G. Bartlett, Rep. and Union.

CAYUGA COUNTY.

1. W. A. Halsey, Rep.
2. Smith Anthony, Rep.

CHAUTAUQUE COUNTY.

1. Emri Davis, Ind. Rep.
2. Henry C. Lake, Rep. and Union.

CORTLAND COUNTY

Thomas Barry, Union of all parties.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

1. J. S. Dutcher, Rep.
2. Edmund Green, Rep.

HERKIMER COUNTY.

1. Orson Moore, Rep.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

2. G. W. Hazleton, Rep. and Union.
3. W. Dewey, Rep. and Union.

KINGS COUNTY.

1. A. J. Provost, Dem. and Union.
2. Richard J. Lalor, Union and Dem.
3. Wm. M. Thomas, Union and Rep.
4. James Darcy, Dem.
5. C. L. Benedict, Union and Rep.
6. James L. Stearn, Union and Rep.
7. Edgar McMullen, Union and Rep.

MADISON COUNTY.

2. A. G. Purdy, Rep.

MONROE COUNTY.

1. G. E. McGonegal, Rep. and Union.
3. Benjamin R. Wells, Rep.

NEW-YORK CITY AND COUNTY.

1. John Callahan, Tammany and Mozart.
2. Daniel Leamy, Tammany.
3. George Loutrel, Tammany and Mozart.
4. Wm. J. C. Kinney, Mozart.
5. James W. Bush, Republican and People's.
6. Wm. J. Coey, Tammany and Mozart.
7. Henry J. Raymond, People's and Republican
8. William G. Olvany, Mozart.
9. Alexander McLeod, Rep.
10. D. M. O'Brien, Tam. and Mozart.
11. Noah A. Childs, People's and Rep.
12. Andrew Smith, Tam.
13. Alex. Ward, Tam. and Mozart.
14. Royal Phelps, People's and Rep.
15. David S. Coddington, Tam.
16. Dennis McCabe, Rep.
17. Edmund Jones, Tam. and Mozart.

NIAGARA COUNTY

1. Benj. H. Fletcher, Dem.
2. P. A. Porter, Rep. and Union.

ONEIDA COUNTY.

1. C. M. Scholefield, Rep. and Union.
2. Eli Avery, Rep. and Union.
3. T. D. Penfield, Rep. and Union.
4. Jere Sweet, Rep. and Union.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

1. F. A. Lyman, Union.
2. T. G. Alvord, Union.
3. R. Nelson Gere, Rep.

ORLEANS COUNTY.

N. E. Darrow, Dem. and Union.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

1. Elias Root, Rep.
2. Willard Johnson, Union of all parties.

RENNSELAER COUNTY.

1. Saxe, Dem.

SARATOGA COUNTY.

1. J. Fulton. Rep. and Union.
2. N. M. Houghton, Rep. and Union.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

1. Geo. H. Taylor, Union of all parties.

THE ELECTION IN THE CITY.

Successful Candidates.

The returns of the election in this City on Tuesday are not yet complete, but enough has been received to insure the election of the following candidates:

Sheriff—James Lynch, Mozart.
County Clerk—Henry W. Genet, Tam. and Mozart.
District-Attorney—A. Oakey Hall, Rep. and Mozart.
Judge of Supreme Court—Thos. W. Clerke, unan's.
Judges of Superior Court—John W. Barbour and Claudius L. Monell, Tammany.
Judge of Common Pleas—John R. Brady, unanimous.
Judge of Marine Court—A. K. Maynard, Mozart and People's Union.
Supervisors—Elijah F. Purdy, Tammany; and Orison Blunt, Republican.
Coroners—C. J. Dougherty, Tammany; Louis Naumann, F. H. Ferris, John Wildey and J. W. Ranney, Union.
Senators—C. B. Woodruff, Tam. and Moz.; Chas. G. Cornell, Tam. and Ind.; John J. Bradley, Tam.; and R. B. Connolly, Tam. and Ind.

MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

First District—John Callahan, Tam. and Mozart.
Second District—Daniel Leamy, Tammany.
Third District—Chas. T. Polhemus, Republican.
Fourth District—U. J. Kinney, Mozart.
Fifth District—Jas. W. Bush, Republican.
Sixth District—Wm. J. Coey, Tam. and Mozart.
Seventh District—Henry J. Raymond, Rep. and Peoples.
Eighth District—Wm. J. Olvany, Mozart.
Ninth District—Alex. McLeod, Republican.
Tenth District—D. M. O'Brien, Tam. and Mozart.
Eleventh District—Noah A. Child's, Rep. and Peopl'.
Twelfth District—Andrew Smith, Tammany.
Thirteenth District—Alex. Ward, Tam. and Mozart.
Fourteenth District—Royal Phelps, People's.
Fifteenth District—David S. Coddington, Tammany.
Sixteenth District—Dennis McCabe, Republican.
Seventeenth District—Sidney P. Ingraham, Rep. and People's.

Of the above, the following are the names of present incumbents who have been reëlected:

Clerke, of the Supreme Court; Brady, of the Common Pleas; Maynard, of the Marine Court; Blunt and Purdy, Supervisors; Woodruff and Connolly, Senators

HOW THE RETURNS WERE RECEIVED.

THE PEOPLES UNION.

The returns, slowly accumulating through the day, very conclusively proving that the leading candidates on the People's Union ticket had no chance of election, that organization did not think it worth while assembling last evening, and their headquarters were shut up at a very early hour. There was disappointment, even, about Mr. MANIERRE, whom they had hopes of on Tuesday night; and, without cause for mutual gratulation, it was evidently thought useless to incur exposure to the inclemency of the weather.

THE PEOPLES' (SYRACUSE) UNION.

The Executive Committee of this organization met last night at Cooper Institute, ANDREW LEWIS, Esq., in the chair. Disappointment at Mr. VULTE'S defeat, or the weather, prevented a quorum being present, when an adjournment was taken to headquarters, No. 534 Broadway. Here there was some desultory business transacted by some of the party managers of the "Union;" nothing, however, of consequence enough to notice.

VOTE FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

Wards.	Bruce.	Tallmadge.	Wright.
I	252	102	815
II	145	62	85
III. (Incomplete)	49	95	188
IV	100	177	1037
V	378	324	763
VI	146	118	1920
VII	531	551	1582
VIII	595	567	1016
IX. (Incomplete)	1147	1037	961
X	[illegible]	[illegible]	62
XI	[illegible]	[illegible]	1403
XII	[illegible]	[illegible]	1288
XIII	[illegible]	[illegible]	1288
XIV	527	[illegible]	1288
XV	699	615	499
XVI	1188	977	1597
XVII	606	971	2497
XIX	609	769	1639
Totals	9,309	11,051	21,585

VOTE FOR DISTRICT-ATTORNEY.

Wards.	Hall.	Waterbury.	Lawrence.
I	644	306	245
II	146	70	75
III	200	104	114
IV	683	704	219
V	625	554	361
VI	686	1419	120
VII	917	1148	605
VIII	1123	837	570
IX. (Incomplete)	1223	951	856
X	945	639	402
XI. (Insomplete)	1254	1865	609
XII. (Incomplete)	575	1041	501
XIII	943	875	506
XIV	1049	674	418
XV	622	323	980
XVI. (Incomplete)	1326	566	1089
XVII	1576	1650	1408
XVIII	1118	1165	1362
XIX	901	1006	719
XX	1687	1814	912
XXI. (Incomplete)	976	938	1261
XXII. (Incomplete)	453	233	106
Totals	19,702	18,975	13,237

VOTE FOR COUNTY CLERK.

Wards.	Genet.	Hoxie.
I	566	478
II	108	186
III	257	154
IV	1,155	339
V	823	734
VI	1,732	359
VII	1,755	1,097
VIII	1,415	1,159
IX. (Incomplete)	1,287	1,819
X	1,006	937
XI. (Incomplete)	2,560	1,144
XII. (Incomplete)	784	747
XIII	1,249	988
XIV	1,523	555
XV	649	1,482
XVI. (Incomplete)	1,322	1,649
XVII	2,437	2,080
XVIII	1,836	1,871
XIX	1,491	958
XX	2,684	1,839
XXI. (Incomplete)	746	778
XXII. (Incomplete)	558	248
Totals	28,093	19,591

VOTE FOR SHERIFF.

Wards.	Brown.	Lynch.	Vulte.	Tweed.
I	181	731	196	311
II	159	86	17	45
III	124	124	92	78
IV	210	833	134	596
V	499	572	213	345
VI	135	666	84	1337
VII	739	1083	171	1043
VIII	878	941	347	489
IX. (Incomplete)	1621	629	337	456
X	618	491	344	497
XI. (Incomplete)	874	1579	470	977
XII. (Incomplete)	528	614	187	581
XIII	740	853	237	543
XIV	377	1563	115	206
XV	1104	492	440	160
XVI. (Incomplete)	1522	1114	670	271
XVII	1467	1644	835	895
XVIII	1227	1562	708	337